## TERMS:

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

fixons of the Sonats and House of Repre

res passed. For these, and especially goved condition of our national affairs, ou and profoundest gratitude is due. We reand friendship with foreign powers. us in foreign wars, to aid an inexcusable

tannic Majesty's government, as was justly ure of new hostile expeditions from Britis

peror of France has, by a like proceeding dicated the neutrality which at the beginning of the contest. Questions ade and other belligerent operations b but they have been discussed, and, as far, as

righty of their adjudications, have con

rathin for the suppression of the African ade, made on the 17th day of February last duly ratified and carried into execution. d that, so far as American ports and Amerims are concerned, that inhuman and odious

shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a

the adjustment of the possessory claims ton territory arising out of the treaty of ne, 1846, between the United States ain, and which have been the source of ong the citizens of that now rapidly my part of the country. CUBA.

A novel and important question, involving the exof the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters h surround the island of Cuba, has been debated nout reaching an agreement, and it is proposed rit to refer it to the arbitrament of A convention for that purpose wil itted to the Senate.

#### THE SCHELDT DUES.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval o e Senate, to concur with the interested commercial in an arrangement for the liquidation of the the principles which have been adopted in regard to the imposts upon navi

The long-pending controversy between this governsent and that of Chill, touching the seizure at Sotana by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treas nging to citizens of the United States, has ught to a close by the award of His Majes of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the

warded to the claimants may not have

carrying into effect the convention with Peru the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima,

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanio transit through carrar to are in course of amicable adjustment

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. lu conformity with principles set forth in my last the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a

fucidents occurring in the progress of our civil war international questions touching the rights of for-eigners in this country, and of United States citizens

In regard to some governments these rights are at however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, with-in the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that char-

I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of preigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born

in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of then

this proof, for want of guides to the proper source of cally, lists of the names of the persons naturalized o declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department the eigners frequently become citizens of the Unite by the laws of their native country, to which, on be coming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this government as citi-

fore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submit ted to your serious consideration; it might be advise ble to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the Uni

of this government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and

I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, over civil obligation on the ground of alienage.

JAPAN.

In common with other western powers our rela tions with Japan have been brought into serious geopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the Empire of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although with no entire confidence, that these difficulties may be reconfidence. difficulties may be peacefully overcome.

I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there, for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire, of the residence of the legation at

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will re-sult in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from the Pacific coast.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. nend to your favorable consideration the sub

ject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts slong the seaboard and the Gulf of

able outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service. THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The Consular system of the United States under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored. FOREGN MINISTERS.

Our Ministers abroad have been faithful in defend war. These they have for the most part met and dis-charged with seel and efficiency.

# The Principia.

# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.--NO. 37.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 193.

PENSIONS.

This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who reside in Morocco, Fgypt, Turkey, Japan, China and other Oriental countries, who are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

## THE TERRITORES.

The condition of the several organized territories generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances n New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject

om the Governor of New Mexico. I again submit o your consideration the expediency of establishing a stem for the encouragement of emigration, although this source of national wealth and strength is again lowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred. LABOR.

There is still a great deficiency in every field of in dustry, especially in agriculture and in our raines, as well of iron as the precious metals. While the demand or labor is thus increased, here tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are througing our foreign consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential but very cheap riod of its creation, rendered signal service to the ssistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of

the nation is beginning a new life. noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the government. ADJUSTING CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

Injuries unforeseen by the government and unintend, may in some cases have been inflicted on the subects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and n land, by persons in the service of the United States. government expects redress from other wers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons a their service upon citizens of the United States, we nust be prepared to do justice to foreigners.

If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treatics and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some govern-ments, but no definite answer to the proposition has

## yet been received from any.

INDEMNIFICATION In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered (and damages awarded by Admiralty courts knowledged to be liable in principle, and where the

formal arbitration. TAXING POREIGN CONSULA

The preper officers of the Treasury have deemed temselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States rived from the emoluments of their office or from property not situated in the United States, is submited to your serious consideration.

I make this suggestion upon the ground that a ountry which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our consuls, in all other countries, from taxation to the extent thus indicated; the United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionably illiberal to international trade

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the gislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in heir principles or general scope is believed to be

Since these measures have been in operation, all deands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and unctually paid, and it may be added that by no peo-de were the burdens incidental to a great war more

The receipts during the year from all sources, in-duding loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were \$908,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements \$895,798,630 65, leaving a

ance on the first of July, 1863, of \$5,329,044 21. \$69,059,642 40: from internal revenue \$37,640, 787 95; from direct tax \$1.495,103 61; from lands \$167, 617 17; from miscellaneous sources \$3.046,615 35; and from loans \$776, 682,361 57; making the aggre-

gate \$901,125,674 86.

Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, \$23,253.922 08; for pensions and Indians, \$4,216, 526 59, for interest on public debt \$24.729,846 51; ozo 59, for interest on public debt \$24.722,846 51; for the War Department, \$599,298.600 88 for the navy Department \$63,211.105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt \$181,086 635 07, making the aggregate \$895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of \$5,399,044,24 ince of \$5,329,044 21.

But the payments of the funded and temporary debt,

having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments. and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts; and their amount, \$181,086,635 07 disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual rec pt \$720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements, \$714 09,995 08, leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first marter, and the estimated receipts and disburs or the three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimeter of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently ex-

pected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found very considerably less than has n anticipated.

#### THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The report of the Secretary of War is a document

figreat interest. It consists of:
First. The military operations of the year, detailed n the report of the General-in-Chief. Second. The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third. The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock.

Fourth—The operations under the act of enroling and calling out the national forces—detailed in the report of the Provost-Marshal General.

Fifth—The organization of the invalid Corps, and Sixth. The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordiance and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too ex-tended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report Itself.

THE NAVY. The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade

has been constantly increasing in efficiency.

If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudination amount to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists, at this time, of five hundred and eighty-eight vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these seventy-five are iron-clad or armored steamers.

The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably ex-tend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are un der contract and approaching completion, are un-lieved to exceed in number those of any other power, but while these may be relied upon for harbor de-fence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be apacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and

NAVY YARDS.

The change that has taken place in naval vesse and naval wariare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval ves-sels. No inconsiderable embarrasament, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want

some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which ac-

to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes, upon one of the western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters under many disadvantages, within a little more than two years, exceeding in number the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy, at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the successes of our mechanics and artisans in the production of war vessels which have created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation, in resources of iron and timber, with inex haustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works the resources of the nation have been developed, and its power displayed in the construction of a

## SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public ervice from 7,500 men, in the spring of 1801, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accom plished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might

# time be equitable to the communities more especially

provision on this subject, which would at the same

aid both the army and naval service by

THE NAVAL ACADEMY. I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of tostering and training seamen, and also, the educa-tion of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which, in after life, they ill be required to per-form. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers for which legal provision has been made at the Naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The former period, and in every respect entitled to the

## favorable consideration of Congress.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Postoffice Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditures, the latter amountleaving a deficiency of but \$150,414 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to \$5,656,705 49, the postal receipts being \$2,643,722 19, less than those of 1863. decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been about twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has therefore, that the Postoffice Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Burope and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principle established by the conference, as best adapt ed to faciliate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal conventions, inaugurates general system of uniform international charges, at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce

INDIAN AFFAIRS, PATENTS, &C.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you for useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern, pertaining to this department.

# THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of land disposed of, during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hun-dred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash, one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteeu the residue disposed of, under laws granting lands for

military bounties, for railroad and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the peo-I may cite as evidence of this, the liberal measures the states of the overflowed lands within their limits, cultivation, and the grants to railroad companies of their roads, which, when completed, will largely

cent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the 1st day of January last, before mentioned, the quantity of one sillion four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hununder its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settle ment upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have

Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without easentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practical extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence

#### of the country in this arduous crisis. A REVENUE FROM MINERAL LANDS. I invite your attention to the views of the Secreta-

ry as to the propriety of raising by appropriate legis-lation revenue from the mineral lands of the United

The measures provided at your last session for the effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collision with our outlying settlements and

sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards; of the government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all, to that moral training, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influences, the hopes and consolations of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message, the propriety of remodelling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolent institutions established THE SHIP CANAL

which proposition, however, failed, for the time.
Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained

The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, in repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication.

It is not suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. If it is interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this source, saving that, on certain terms, classes or other terms, will be pardoned, with rights restored. railroad under suspices so favorable to rapid progress and completion. The enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road I think it my daty to invite your special attention

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. I transmit the second annual report of the commis-sioners of the Departmeent of Agriculture asking your

# THE STATE OF THE NATION A TEAR AGO.

When Congress had assembled a year ago, the was had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results; the rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, you the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just ed unessiness among ourselves, amid much that was cold and menaging, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless

Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarters as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had tailed to elicit from European governments anything hope-

#### ful upon this subject.

EMANCIPATION. The preliminary emancipation proclamation, issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be retion and of employing black soldiers gave to the fu-ture a new aspect, about which hope and fear and

doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any state, and for a long time it has been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It has all the while been deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be pr sented. It come, and as was anticipated, was followed by dark and doubtful days.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE WAR .- BORDER SLAVE STATES Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete ope ing of the Mississippi, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts, with no practi-cal communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery, at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of these States not included Imanospation Proclamation, Maryland ing to \$11,314,206 84, and the former to \$11,163,789 in the Minanospation Proclamation, Maryland and 59, leaving a deficiency of but \$150,414,25, In 1860 erate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute, now, as to the best mode of removing it, within their own limits.

THE PREBDMEN. Of those who were slaves, at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the States military service, about one half of giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which, otherwise, must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good solding as any. No service insurrection, or tendency to violence, or cruelty, has marked the

measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed, in foreign countries, and contemporary with such discussion tone of public sentiment, there, is much improved. At home, the same measures have been fully discussnual elections following, are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new The crisis which threatened to divide the

friends of the Union, is past. PROCLAMATION FOR AN AMNESTY TO THE REBYLS. Looking now to the present and future, and with a reference to a resumption of the national authority, in the States wherein that authority has been suspended, and delend the Constitution of the United States, and Theoretical Constitution of the United States and The I have thought fit to issue a proclamation—a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear (as is believed) that

by the Constitution.

True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a par-don, in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Conacres were taken up under the Homestead law, and stitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withthis includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered that, if in any of the States named, a State government shall be recognized and guarantied by the United States, and that, under it, the State

the benefits of this provision only to a State governthe Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and which persons may have been found in the Unit State, and such are precisely the cases with which we capacity.

An attempt to guaranty and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderat-ing part from the very element against whose hostiland violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd, ere must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his

great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a with-drawal of our citizens from their accustomed puriods to the Union under it, why not also to

the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? These laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended.

To now abandon them would be not only to relinastounding breach of trust.

I may add, at this point, while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emantipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slav-ery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclam-

tion, or by any of the acts of Congress.
For these and other reasons, it is thought best that support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it, in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has a clear constitutiona power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms he shall deem wisest for the public interest. It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary state arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the configuration of the proposed for the freed people. at first attend all classes by a total revolution of lab hroughout whole States.

It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people

in those States, may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridg ing the political frame-work of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now, upon the smiject? This subject is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon.

In some States, the elements for resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, for

ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, to

The movements by State action for emancipation, in several of the States not included in the Emancipa

tion Proclamation, are matters of profound gratule

And while I do not repeat, in detail, what I have heretofore, so earnestly urged upon this subject my general views and feelings remain unchanged; and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consumn tion. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the wer power is our main reliance. To that power alone can we look, for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions, that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be stablished, little can be done anywhere for what

called reconstruction. Henco our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, which have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well. And it may be esteemed fortunate, that in giving the greatest effisency to these indispensible arms, we do honorably ecognize the gallant men, from commander to sentiicl, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and per-

petuated. December 8, 1863.

# The Proclamation of Amnesty. The following Proclamation is appended to the

Whereas. In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences

against the United States, except in cases of impeach-

And whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the

And whereas, with reference to said rebellion and reason, laws have been enacted by Congress declarng forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by pro clamation, to extend to persons who may have par ticipated in the existing rebellion in any State, or par thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exception and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare;

And who cas, the congressional declaration for lin ited and conditional pardon accords with the well-es tablished judicial exposition of the pardoning power; And whereas, with reference to the said rebellions the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the libera-

eretofore engaged in the said rebellion, to resume spective states; Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of th United States, do proclaim, declare and make know. to all persons who have directly or by implication par ticipated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinales

and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervene and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which or th shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall b

the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by de manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamalion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as | try by a new route to the Pacific. not modified or declared void by decision of the Su preme Court. So help me God."

going provisions are all who are or shall have bee civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial! opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the population of some of our wisest statesmen that the population of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to discovery state in the Union a republican that the sale of them.

This opinion has had a controlling unfluence in shap
This opinion has had a controlling unfluence in shaprebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aide in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of wa

the | ed States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever in any of the states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a mber of persons-not less than one-tenth in number election in the year of our Lord 1860-each having it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of of secession, and excluding all others shall reestablish a state government, which shall be republican, and in no-wise contravening said oath, such shall be reorgan-ized as the true government of the state, and the state

eunder the benefit of the constitution I provision which declares that The United States shall guaranty to ever state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, when the legis-And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such state government, in relation to the freed people of such state, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laborious, landless, and houseless class, will not be objected to, by

the national Executive.

And it is engaged, as not improper, that in constructing a loyal state government in any state the name of the state, the boundary, the subdivision, the constitu-tion, and the general code of laws before the rebellion. be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening such conditions which may be deemed expedient by those framing the

new state government.

To avoid misunderstanding it may be proper to may that this proclamation so far as it relates to state gov-ernments, has no reference to states wherein loyal state governments have all the while been maintained. state governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any state shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not, to any extent, with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the states wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loval state governments have been subverted. a mode in and by which the national authority loyal state governments may be reestablished within said states, or in any of them.

And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it is a the supplerstood that no other possible mode.

must not be understood time.

Would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ARRAHAN LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. \* "Judicial" We print according to copy in the

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Extracts from the Secretary's Report.

The number of revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls on the 30th of June last, was only 18. The number of widows of revolutionary oldiers on the rolls, at the same period, was I 573. The whole number of army invalid pen sioners on the rolls, the 30th of June, was 7,248 most of whom were pensioned on account of wounds received, or disease contracted in the present war. The widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of 3,573 deceased soldiers of the present war, were inscribed upon the rolls du-ring the last fiscal year, making the whole num-ber of this class on the rolls at the close of the year, was 4,820. The number of navy invalids on the rolls at the close of the year, was 544, and the number of widows, orphans, and dependant mothers of deceased officers and seamen of the nave 577. The whole number of army pension ers added to the rolls during the last fiscal year was 7,582, and of the navy, 316. The number of army pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th June last, was 13,659, and of the navy, 1,132. The payment of the former requires the sum of \$1,227,641,88, and the latter, \$144,074,61 per annum. During the year 602 bounty land

warrants have been issued. The whole amount of money expended by the government for pensions to the close of the last iscal year, was \$91,693,660.97, and the quantity of land granted for military and naval services,

was 65,896,142 acres, which, at \$1,25 per acre would amount to \$82,370,177,50. The number of claims for pensions, admitted during the first quarter of the year, was 7,162, and the commissioner estimates the whole num ber that will be admitted during the present fiscal year, at 30,000. A large cierical force is required in the Pension Office. In future examinations of applicants for invalid pensions, it is recommended that a single surgeon be employed to be appointed by the Pension Office.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Of the African slave trade, the report says: "While the African slave trade is known to be still carried on, from some foreign ports, to a lamentable extent, it is gratifying to be able to state, that so successful have been the efforts of this government to prevent citizens of the United States from engaging in it, that not a single ves-sel is known or believed to have been fitted out in our own waters for that purpose, during the past year, and the wholesome examples which have resulted from the energy and vigilance which have been, and are still being displayed by the officers immediately charged with the enforcement of the laws upon this subject, together with the growing sense of justice among our people towards the African race, will, it is hoped, effectually deter persons from any future participation in so unrighteous a traffic."

## NEGRO COLONIZATION

The Secretary thus alludes to the Haytien emigration scheme:
"I am unable to report any greater disposition. generally, among the colored persons, for whose colonization provision was made by certain reent acts of Congress, to emigrate, th sage. Since that time, however, about four hundred and fifty have been deported to the Ile a of Hayti. The condition of this colony has been variously represented, and an agent has been deputed by the department, to visit the island and report the real situation of affairs, and the future prospects of the emigrants there. were emigrated under a contract entered into for that purpose, with persons who were represented as possessing every qualification and fit ness for insuring the success of the experiment : but nothing has yet been paid them under it, nor

will there be, until the report of the agent shall have been received, and found to justify it. "Independent of the seeming unwillingness this class of persons to leave the United States, the experience the country has derived since the passage of the acts of Congress on the subject onization, and the action of the government towards them, in adopting the able-bodied men portance whether the effort to colonize them b yond the limits of the United States should b continued, unless the way should be opened for the establishment of a friendly colony, in som one of the Central American States, at a favorable commercial point, for traversing that cou

#### COLORED LABORERS ON THE PACIFIC BAILROAD. The Secretary favors the employment of colred men in the construction of the Pacific Rail-

road. He says :

"Although much prejudice has been manife ted throughout most of the free states, in regard to the introduction of colored persons therein, there is a place where many of them can now be advantageously employed at remunerative prices, and where the objection to color does no Upon this work there are already about three hundred free colored laborers, out of fifteen hundred employed, and I am assured they perform their duty faithfully and well. The de has been repeatedly urged to use its influence to cured to be employed on this work, and it is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether the noney appropriated to remove those who are now a charge upon the government, to foreign countries, will not be more judiciously employed in transporting them to those fields of labor within the dominions of the United States, where they are wanted, and where they will be welcomed. In this way, the expense, to which the government is now subjected, will be greatly di-minished, and we shall have the satisfaction of security, and peace, where they will be instru the nation has, of all others, save the putting

tistics is again warmly urged. Increased accom-modations for the federal courts for the city of New York, are also recommended. The construction of a hand railroad from the Pacific road to Santa Fe, is suggested as a means of developing the mineral wealth of New Mexico and Ariona. The report announces the progress made in the Capitol extension at Washington, and enters into details of the condition of the public

down of this rebellion, the greatest interest.

The establishment of a Bureau of National Sta-

# OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

MINOT VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Ward Beecher will have adranced the position of anti-slavery sentiment in England, because all that was unti-slavery the lives, and always have been. We will take them English understood, and any nice fence about the all away. There shall not be a rag or a bone of constitutional obligations of preserving slavery, an African left in your land. You may preserve they did not comprehend.

All mention of constitutional rights of that description, moves in England, the unextinguished laughter which arose, when the great King of Dahomey; and there shall not be an excomedian Mathews presented the Southern American, as saying, " Ar'nt this a land of libertie" (pronounce as in tie a knot), "where every tion would have been received in the Antilles man may wallop his own nigger?" This was in 1824; and the laughter is undi

minished to this hour.

# Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with

army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it, would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4,381, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED. To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y. hind the carriage, did much to display the ab-

surdity of the process rebuked. The next occasion, was on the agitation against

complished.

Yours very truly, T. PERONNET THOMPSON.

way to rabid abelition in Missouri. It is a dangerous thing to win the approbation of the enemy. An indistinct suspicion is the consequence, that he must have done something

Slavers liked, has been done, and something

which would have wrought them woe been left

undone. It is for those who have closer access to knowledge, to determine the more precise What is lamentably certain, is that some striking opportunity has been thrown away, and some inviting opening refused, for carrying forward the vessel of the state, on the course she must go at last, if she goes anywhere but to that locker or abyss, which seamen are fond of intimating under divers metaphorical titles, by way of avoiding the painful necessity of more direct expression. Pretty well has she got towards laying her bones there already. Two princes of the arbitrary powers of Europe, have combined to one set up the other, in the place best calculated for holding the Disunited States in check

did their best to cradle the baby, till they got

hopes of patriots, and the expectations of man-There will be this, unless the slow progress ticipate it. How long are we to see the counsels of a great nation, guided by the approbation of first inviting opportunity to make a pounce

prize glittered in the eyes of the performers, and led them to all this certain danger and possible ruin? Fancy the once United States obliged to tear its flag in two, and give half of it to set up an ally for a European master! Would it not have been better to give every colored man an annuity of sixpence a day out of the public funds? For this was at the bottom of it. Rath-

# shall see what it all comes to.

# T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The Colonization Folly.

mind, was that if horses could no longer be worked by the tail, the duty of a good governor of nations, was to provide for the deportation of all the horses in the land,-a kind of horse Liberia where the horses might increase and multiply, without putting the masters to the distress of seeing, what they could no longer work by the good old method (which because it existed, made part no doubt of heaven's policy,) of draw-

laughed at as a babyism; and great babies they must have been, by whom such a measure was ever seriously entertained. Fancy the English government, when it settled the question of Slavery in its colonies, had said, "And now, gentlemen, we are going to do you a kindness. We know the colored people are the plague of your specimens of them in your museums, but there shall not be one left to trouble you. We are in close communication with Prester John and the cuse for a single one being left."

# CONTINGENT FUND --- \$10,000. The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the

address by mail,

the Corn Laws; when Mr. Fonblanque's comparison to the monkeys in Exeter Change, each trying to take out of every monkey's tin but his own embedied by Cruikshank in a caricature, did much to forward the result which was ac-And now tho exhibition of our wild aborigines,

ploughing their horses by the tail, and giving them up as past labor when all the hair was pulled out to the stump, presents an equal opportunity for giving to all the world's inhabitants an illustration of the supreme folly of fighting for a loss, when it is a thing as distinctly recognized by all sensible people, as any maxim of political economy that can be pointed to, that cultivation by slaves is working the horse by the tail, and the other way is cheaper as well as

# The President's Missouri Policy.

The American President has the applause of the English Slavery party, for not having given

What is clear, is that something the British

through coming ages. And English ministers

frightened of their own monstrous bantling. How all this might have been avoided, if from course! But so it is, and there is nothing to be done but go on till the thing winds un its own which a dreamer poet might see making the weights which play beneath the web of America's winding-sheet,-and a goodly array of European forces established to keep her struggles in check, while steam bridges the Atlantic for all manner of Zouaves and Turcos at the bidding of the despots of the Old World,-there will be a convulsive effort which will fail, and leave a lame and impotent conclusion, to all the

of conviction in America, should be able to anits enemies? Surely there will come a time when people will tire of this. But it may come too late. Already the policy has established a foreign domination on America's rear, watching like an eagle at the back of the sheepfold for the Have they got anything else to give away; can they think of nothing they might add to the ac

er be slaves themselves, than free slaves. We

Some progress, though not so quick as from the character of Americans in matters of business, might have been expected, appears to be making in Louisiana, towards solving that curious problem, of whether, when it had become impossible to work the horse by the tail, it was possible to work him without. The first rude thought in the governmental

ing by the tail. This, as might be expected, has come to be

Imagine the glee with which this communication and the cheers with which the bill for the process would have been greeted in parliament. The next thing would have been to propose that Set your caricaturists to work. I know you when the Operative Classes were disorderly, as have them because I have seen their works. Over for instance, when they marched on the metropoand over in England, has the just cause been lie in 1848, the evil should be cured by deporthelped by a caricature. It is a cheap way of ing them, man and boy, to some quarter of which getting an argument into everybody's hands. all that was known, was that they should never The first instance in my mind, was on occasion be in anybody's way again. It is permitted to of what was called the Emancipation of the speculate upon the countenances of the Council Catholics, when the spectacle of six black horses of the Free Trade League, or any other assembrejected here. This may bring them to act somer than they otherwise would.

The objections to a premature presentation of a President intend to say "efficial?"

Catholics, when the spectacle of six black horses of the Free Trade League, or any other assembling the State wagon up hill, with four grey lage of grave and reverend seniors interested in horses harnessed the wrong way forement, beindustrial pursuits, on receipt of this rare pieces horses harnessed the wrong way foremest, be- industrial pursuits, on receipt of this rare piece

men would cast the gorge at? Nevertheless there are difficulties. It is a sad thing to have been conceived in the midst of sin, and born where slavery in more or less diluted form was before every little boy's eyes, as the slaughter of harmless animals, shocking to Pymade. Slowly and difficultly in such circumstances, does the idea penetrate, that it might not work in harness, and save the trouble of carrying him away. The experiment, it would appear, has been begun, on certain "abandoned plantations of Louisiana," and answers well. The government, in some unguarded moment. when its deportation schemes were forgotten "leased to George F. Brott, of the firm of Brott and Davis of New Orleans," certain plantations from which the owners had fled before Federal arms; and George F, Brott has tried his hand, and finds it answer well. Perhaps there may be too sauguine anticipation; but it is declared to be doubtful "whether any planter under the system of slavery, could show as good a profit or their plantations as Mr. Brott will at the end the season. (Commonwealth, 23 Oct , 1863.) It is discovered that "negroes formerly slaves, will work for wages, and will become honest, industrious, and truly ambitious of improving their

Is it necessary to wait for a teacher with gaicaculous powers to suggest, that it might be nos sible to add to the Brott experiment by inviting some of the previous owners to take possession of their plantations under Mr. Brott's tutelage or on Mr. Brott's plan? It might not answer on Monday or on Taesday, but it would before the year was out; and what was done in Louisiana might be a model school for the whole South when common sense gets to the helm. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1863.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of

the PRINCIPIA Association, at their adjournment f Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William

reet, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to see new Stock, in form and manner following: Notice is hereby given of Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principle Association, 104 William Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

# TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the youd the bounds, of military and naval action

Box 4381, New York. mount of advertising in the Principia. J. W. Alden Publisher.

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual Message, which we preent to our readers, this week, is remarkable for its brevity, comprehensiveness and directness. spreading out, before Congress and the people, the principal facts connected with our National afairs, with such opinions and recommendations as the President thought proper to suggest. For the reports of the several Heads of the Departwhole quite as satisfactory and encouraging as could have been expected by those who have attentively watched the progress of events, the past | neglected, both by the judiciary and by the Legyear. The President takes a hopeful view of the islature, to whom, according to current usages, it juture, and frankly exhibits his plans for attaining the ends he anticipates. This feature and portion of his Message will be read with the greatest interest, and will furnish topics of discus- as Commander-in-Chief, had extended the bounda-Chamber to the family fireside. If the Americans do not become a nation of statesmen, it will not be for want of interesting topics, facts, and arguments, spread before them, by those in au-

In another article, we have remarked upon the Proclamation which accompanied the Message. It is our chief purpose, here, to comment upon those portions of the Message that are devoted to methods of reconstructing the Union, after, or in or the director, or the enlarger of it. connection with, the military suppression of the largely, on the military arm, and on the warif he has even been, of the number of those who expect the work to be accomplished, without the rebellion are to be put "ander the sod, be- "reconstruction" will be required.

of statesmanship. The chance too, the minister | youd resurrection" by the potency of "masterly inactivity"-as being the "true civil polley tothe plan of finishing up the military work, first, leaving questions of "reconstruction" to take care of themselves, in the mean time, and run their chance for discussion and adjustment, afterwards. On the contrary, the plans revealed by the Message and accompanying Proclamation are chiefly of civil action as distinguished from military. By tion Proclamation! thagoreans, is elsewhere. Allowances must be tivil action, in no small degree, he expects the military question to be determined. While the Times and the Tribune have been deprecating be worth while trying, whether the horse would the folly of a premature discussion of "reconstrucand all those who have had intercourse with him, and others, the President has doubtless paid atclosed by his Message and his Proclamation,

> The President's plan of "reconstruction," unlike that the Federal Government -ves! that the Executive alone, has ample constitutional authority of the N. Y. Tribune. to reconstruct the Union, without the annihilation of the States, without reducing them to Territories, without impairing an iota of their " State Rights," but rather by a guaranty and support of hose rights. In all this, we believe the President's plan is nearer correct than either of the others that we have mentioned and which the President, without ceremony, or saying "by your leave" - sets aside. We do not say that the President's plan is yet complete. Far from it. In another article (on the Proclamation) we have shown that it is not inasmuch as it does not apply the remedy to all the anti-republican States, alike. Nor has the President based his plan upon the true theory of the Constitution, nor upon the civil government, deserving the name, (the grand | mations? the subject) and this is the reason why his plan of "reconstruction" is incomplete. No state has a

differs widely from either one of them.

moral or political right to exist, without protecting its subjects; no state has a constitutionaright to be "in this Union," without "a Republit on Covernment" and it is an absurdity and an utrage to talk of a Republican Government that bes not provide for the protection of its citizens. The weak spot of the President's argument is that in which he repeats the old stereotyped con-

" According to our political system as a matter of civil administration, the government had no lawful power to effect emancipation, in any State, and, for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without a resort to i

The latter part of this sentence, which we have talicised, is a confession of a most humiliating and disgraceful fact. The former part is a concession that flatly contradicts the truthful statement of another paragraph of the Message, "The constitutional obligation of the United

States, to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican government is explicit and full." That the obligation is perpetual and universal

depending upon no contingency of military neces sity, rebellion, or reconstruction, is evident. The process of "effecting emancipation in any

State is, by the President's own showing identi-Republican form of Government. The President proposes to effect the latter in no way but by effecting the former, and he enters into an argu

vived State trovernment, constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element referred is simply abound. There must be a test build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficient one which accepts as sound whoeve nevenents. But it it be proper to require, as a st of admission to the political body, an oath of the laws and proclamations concerning slavery.

"Why not?" Especially since the "opposing element" and slavery are identical, or connected is enuse and effect?

The President's argument concedes, what ought not to have been conceded, namely, that the Federal right to protect its subjects, (in other words, o abolish slavery) was based solely on the military necessity growing out of the rebellion and war. This argument shuts up the President, a Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to the use of the military and Naval power alone When as in his Proclamation and in the arguadation, as its name indicates. Its religion ment in his Message, sustaining it, he steps beon, and the constitution as our fathers into the domain of civil and political action. he transcends the constitutional limitations of his legitimate authority, as defined by his own kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Temestheory of the constitution, and gives the ones see, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina th canal courtesy, faithfulness and inde. theory of the constitution, and gives the op-It challenges the world to controvert position an opportunity to renew their clamors of his assuming dictatorial and unconstitutional in newspaper literature without the power. For what has the war power to do with prescribing the mode and conditions under which the revolted states shall be received back again into the Union? This is simply civil and political action, and a different thing from extending annesty and pardon to individuals repenting of their rebellion. Neither the Constitution nor any Acts of Congress, nor yet the war power have authorized the President to discharge, alone, these civil and political functions, that is, if it be true as the President concedes, that the normal, peace power, the civil power of the Federal Government has no power of supervision over the State Governments, in the matter of anti-republican slave ry. It would not be strange if some of the antislavery Senators and Representatives should demur against this summary suppression of their

pet schemes of "reconstruction," by the substitu tion of his own. How could the President justify his course, either to this portion of his friends or minute information the l'resident refers to to his enemies, but by falling back upon his normal peace power, as President, to execute the "supreme law of the land," in its "guaranty t EVERY state in this Union, of a Republican form of Government, since this vital duty had been more naturally appertained? It would hardly meet the case for the Presi

dent to plead that his exercise of the war power. sion, in all intelligent circles, from the Senate ries of his civil power; as President. For this principle, if sound, would enable him to over-ride and superscede the Legislature entirely.

The fact is, the war power to suppress both the rebellion and its guilty anti-republican cause, (slavery) grows out of the normal, constitutional, perpetual peace power and duty of the Federal Government to protect all its subjects, and to "guarantee a republican Government to every state in this Union." The war power is but the the same and kindred topics. The processes and instrument of the civil power, not the originator,

The true course would have been for Congress rebellion, appear to have occupied the President's to have applied this guaranty of a republican mind, as they have the minds of most of our in- government to EVERY State in this Union, thus telligent and reflecting citizens. Though relying, guaranteeing the protection from enslavement, of every one of its subjects, long ago. This would power, it is evident that the President is not now, have prevented the rebellion, or would have quashed it, on its first outbreak.

This is the true course for Congress and of the civil as well as military action. Thus far, at President, now. Let this de done, at once, and least, he agrees with the Principia and does not; the rebellion will collapse, and the Union be rehold, with the N. Y. Times, that either slavery or stored. No other civil or political measures for

struction, namely, his concession that his Emancipation Proclamation, though not to be recanted or modified by himself, is nevertheless liable to be repudiated and reversed by Congress, or set aside by the Supreme Court; and still farther, his so ward" either of them. Nor does he adhere to struction, namely, his concession that his Emanci-

throw out the hint that either Congress or the Su- constitutional provisions of the States, which preme Court might be induced to undo what he may be found in conflict with Republican Govhas done, or that it was in their lawful power to ernments, and with the Constitution of the Unition," the President, it seems, has been earnestly do so? Had he any doubts, himself, as to the ted States; thus affording judicial relief to any attentive to the discussion that has been going on, constitutionality of his own act of emancipation? of the inhabitants of states who are made the has been discussing it himself, not without the as- If not, why suggest the possibility that the Su- victims of anti-republican and unconstitutional sistance, it may be presumed, of his legal advisers, preme Court might be ignorant or corrupt enough enactments, or erroneous judicial decisions, or to decide otherwise? Why suggest the possibili- who may be debarred from access to the State on the subject. And he has settled upon a plan ty that Congress might do so base a thing as to Courts, in consequence of anti-republican statof his own, perhaps of a majority of his Calinet along with him. To the various plans of Mr. by the Proclamation? It is not to be supposed. Another and by the Proclamation? It is not to be supposed Another and a more numerous class of radical Sunner, Mr. Owen, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Stanton, that the President desired any such results as abolitionists hold, in addition to the preceding tention. But the plan adopted by him, as disdirection ?

Especially, why was the "proffered" plan of of their duties on the subject. those we have mentioned, goes on the assumption possibility of such a disaster? We allude to the ding ourselves, have held, that, in the absence feature which is thus noticed by a correspondent of the appropriate Legislative and Judicial ac

a cruel and astounding breach of faith." And yet the President proposes to rejustate in all their laws and proclamations, until Congress, or the Supreme Court, sets them aside, or declares them We have probably a majority of ten or twenty

now in Congress who would vote to sustain those laws and proclamations. What would there be ome to the conscience of any Pro-Slavery community in swearing to sustain those laws until Congress sets them aside if the privilege is at the same time given to them to send twenty-five or fifty men of their own stamp to take seats in Congress and vote to repel each and every one of true idea of republican government, nor of any those laws, and denounce and nullify the procla-And what is there in the President's idea of civil government being the protection of | proposition that would prevent those oath-taking men from electing, in conjunction with Northern Copperheads, a successor to Abraham Lincol who would be a man after their own heart? It seems to me that reflecting men, who, after taking time to consider, still approve of the President's plan, must be willing to see reestablished the good old times of Southern Lords and North-

> Had the President held, as we do, the uncon titutionality of slavery, and of all legislation giving it tolerance and protection, we do him the guaranty of republican governments to the states justice to disbelieve that the price of his right hand would have tempted him to throw open such a wide door for the reenslavement of millions, and the restoration of the slave Power,

The Proclamation and the Message afford nother illustration of the truth, that no man in office, sworn to support the Constitution and inending to perform his oath, can make the conession that the President has made, and yet propound any sufficient safe-guards against the recuperative power and future ascendancy of slavery! It was the same calamatous concession that ob-

liged the President to pass by the Border Slave States with scarcely a passing notice, and without ny suggestion whatever, in relation to any Federal action concerning them. From the same cause, his previous attitude teward the earnest emancipationists in Missouri and Maryland has been such as would not have borne a thorough discussion in the Message, intended for the inspec- a rebellion, nor to the restoration of a disrupted tion of the zealous friends of freedom.

cession of the President, necessitating the great defect in his plan of reconstruction, and also the great omission of the Message, ignoring one of ost important problems before the people (the slavery question in the Border States.) introduces us in conclusion, to the one great, yet two-fold, revelation of the Message, to wit (1) the failure of the war power alone, to suppress the rebellion and reconstruct the Union, and (2) the incompetency f any statesman in the country to solve the prolem, who has not thoroughly learned the constitutional authority and duty of the Federal Government, at all times, to protect all its subjects, and to guarantee a republican government to EVERY state

While we say this, we heartily rejoice and as heartily thank the President for this advance step; for such, with all its imperfections, we consider it, and hail it as the harbinger of better

# THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. Guaranty of Republican Govern-

Where does the principle lead? Will it be carried

The President's Proclamation, on our first

page, it will be seen, contains the following an

known that whenever, in any of the states of Ar and North Carolina, a number of persons, no less than one tenth in number of the votes cast year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the state, existing immediately before the socalled act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a state government, which shall be republican-and in no wise contravening said oath, shall be recognized as the true government of the state, and the state shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of gov ernment, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive, when the Legislature cannot b

In his Message to Congress, alluding to this Proclamation, the President says:

"I have thought fit to issue a proclamation. copy of which is herewith transmitted. On exnation of this proclamation, it will appear (as is believed) that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution."

"It is also proffered that, if in any of the states named, a state government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that onditions, be protected against invasion and omestic violence, the constitutional obligations of the United States to guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the state in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a state government set up in this particular way? This section of the element within a state favorable to republican government in the Union, may be too feeble fo an opposite and hostile element, external or even within the state; and such are precisely the ca-

ses with which we ar now dealing. "An attempt to guarantee and protect a re vised state government, constructed in whole, or in preponderating part from the very element protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test liberal one which accepts as is a sufficiently sound, whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former movements."

It is to be observed, here, that the President distinctly recognizes the following principles: 1. That the Constitution not merely authorizes, but requires the Federal Government to assist in establishing Republican Governments in states wherein opposing elements render such

2. That this authority and duty of the Federal

The weak spot in the President's argument, express purpose, the President has a right, by monopoly of it to loyalty. Instead of blotting out occasioned the weak spot in his policy of recon-

by the Supreme Court; and still farther, his so shaping his process of "reconstruction" as to facilitate the process of nullifying the Emancipa- state governments, have supposed that the power lies only in the Federal Judiciary, through What occasion was there for the President to the process of annulling all those statutes and

these? Why, then, throw out suggestions calcu- that it devolves on Congress, as the national rect the Federal Courts in the proper discharge reconstruction" so modelled as to admit of the Another class, more or less numerous, inclu-

tion, it devolves on the National Executive, who The President, in his Message, declares, that to is sworn to execute "the laws of the United abandon the laws and proclamations made during the Rebellion, in regard to Slavery, would be the Constitution of the United States—"any. -the Constitution of the United States- anything in the Constitution or laws, to the contrary rights the Rebels against whom those laws were notwithstanding," (See Constitution, Art. VI. enacted, if they will only swear to support those Clause 2,) and consequently, his duty to exe cute this most important clause of the Constitu tion, requiring a Federal guaranty of Republican State Governments. And they have demanded to know upon what grounds, a National Executive, that is expected to protect native American citizens when abroad, can be restrained or ex-

cused from protecting them at home. This most radical class of radical abolitionists will be gratified to find, that, on this vitally im portant point, the President occupies precisely their ground. It will be noticed that he doe not merely propound a flieory-that he does not merely present it for the consideration and ac on of Congress. Instead of this, he issues his Proclamation, distinctly proffering to the oppressed minorities of anti-republican States, the guaranty of a Republican Government, to protect them from the "preponderating element against whose hostility and violence" it needs protec tion. He takes the matter of the constitutions into executive hands, and promises to make it

We venture the prediction that if the Pres lent will vigorously and impartially carry ou the principles of his Proclamation, in this particr, there will be a speedy end of the rebellion and reconstruction of the Union.

But, will be do it? Will be dare to attempt ? Does he even understand the full scope of

Let us see. The Constitution does not restric the application of this clause to states in rebelon. Its benefits are not to be monopolized b disloyal states. Loyal states are at least countly entitled to the same protection. Neither does the Constitution restrict the op

eration and the obligations of this clause to times of civil war nor make it an incident of the war power, nor confine its uses to the suppression Union, nor to the re-establishment of Federal cies is even hinted at, in the connection. It is at all times, and "to EVERY State in this Union," not to any favored portion, or select number of date is imperative. "The United States SHALI guarantee"-not "may guarantee"-or decline or delay doing so, at discretion, as a debatable mestion of policy, to be decided upon maxims of mere temporary expediency. It is among the formal peace powers and duties of the Federal Government, never to be forgetten, neglected, or held in abayance, when a State fails to maintain existence of such a State Government is threat-

But what is a Republican Government? Madison said :

"It is essential to a Republican Government that it be derived from the great body of socie-ty, not from an inconsiderable proportion, OR a

In the same connection, he said that "it mus be reconcilable with the fundamental principle of the revolution." What these principles are let its declaration of self-evident truths, and o the "inalienable rights of all men" to "liberty

Jefferson, who called slaves "citizens" said "The true foundation of Republican Govern ent, is the equal rights of every citizen, in his erson, and property, and in their management. Who will say that slavery is consistent with Republican Government, as thus defined? Who would place any value on professedly Republican Governments that did not agree with these definitions? What would they be worth, in the long run, to any people? How long could it be maintained, without adhering to these definitions? Let the present state of our country tes-

If the President intends to carry out this proclamation, let him extend it impartially to "every state in this Union." It will be undeniably con stitutional then, and easily enforced.

This movement ought to have, been inaugurated by Congress. The least they can do, now, is to heartily sustain and perfect it, by making

t universal. Progressive members of Congress have complained much of him, and to him, for being too slow, timid, and backward, in dealing with slavery. Last January, however, he struck a blow

in advance of Congress, and he has now done so The President's own language, already quoted, betrays the fact, that "the very element against whose hostility and violence" the states designated, "is to be protected," is slavery. And the wide world knows that such is the fact. Against

slavery, then, let the guaranty be applied. Send on the Anti-Slavery petitions vigorously enough, and it will be done!

# JEROBOAM IMITATED.

We were fearful that unless we gave slavery to the Border States, as their idol, we would lose their loyalty. In this thing we have trod in the steps of Jeroboam, who, when he feared that the people would go over to worship in Jerusalem, and so become alienated from him, set them up idols in their own borders, and told them to worship there, as a privilege of loyalty. The greatness of this crime no language can express. But this has been our attitude. Instead of putting away slavery, we held it to a closer embrace. All along the line of this trial of our character, the whole conflict between North and South has been raging. We have had opportunity after opportunity to sweep this iniquity from the land, such as a truly great nation, and a true and faithful church and people would instead of seizing those opportunities, and entering on the promised land of freedom, we have dashed them to the ground, and removed from port of our Constitution is a war for the support power those who would have seized them. Instead of freeing slaves, we hunted them. We secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

ers in their search of American camps for fugi-

violated the law were cashiered, but those who complained of such violation. Now, whatever may be expedient for politicians, it is not expedient in us to conceal our ins, but it becometh us to confess them, and to urvey, in sorrow, the infsery we have wrough

for others, and brought upon ourselves, by them. By not seeking God and his will, by not making justice our object, by seeking our interests through a sacrifice of the interests of others, we have lost the most precious opportunities of conquest, we have given reprieve, encourage ment, strength, and opportunity to our enemies But, above all, we have lost the opportunity of so contrasting the justice and nobleness of ou cause with the iniquity, cruelty, and baseness of theirs, that the whole world should have taken our part against them, should have despised and hated them, and respected and applauded us.

We have subdued what should have been the grandest of all national conflicts ever known of earth, down to the commonness of the trite inev itable convulsive resistance of a governmen against rebellion; disclaiming any higher object than the assertion and re-establishment of our own rights; disavowing, as if it were a politica crime, the intention of freedom for others; de nying the possibility of waging war for emancipation, rejecting even the right, as if it were libel upon the government to accuse it of acting on grounds of justice.

Here it was that the church should have es n with the gospel, in this war, and held up her arms the four millions of slaves, before the whole world, and their deliverance as the grand ourpose of our justice in driving this war against he pirates, who had made the perpetuity o their piracy the object of their rebellion. Had we done this, appealing to the Divine justice for them, instead of demanding only our own rights, we should have secured theirs and ours together. and crushed the rebellion at the outset. Instead of this, we took the selfish attitude of claiming Ar own first, and theirs only if it became necessary for ours; ours was a proximate right, a

thing determined and inevitable, theirs to be granted as an ultimate necessity, if we could not therwise get ours. And this will stand to our shame in all history, and this it is that has been better for the rebels than all their victories, and worse for us than all our defeats, that, to this our, we have stood in the bold, barefaced assertion of our right to enslave millions, if such slavery were expedient for our Union!

#### AN ABOLITION DEBATE DECLINED. REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER TO REV. HENRY WARD

ВЕЕСНЕВ. NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER- My Dear Sir: in your addresses to the people of England you ave spoken of slavery in this country, as being a constitutional institution, and of our govern-ment and nation as under a binding compact not o interfere against it. Will you allow me to ose a public discussion or debate on these

First—Is Slavery a Constitutional institution? Second-Is there any guarantee of Slavery in interfere against it?

Third-Does not the Constitution forbid Sla-

se questions enter so deeply into the cor sideration of a reconstruction of the Union, that a public discussion of them could not fail to be teresting and instructive. I invite you to prove your proposition that Slavery is a constitutional institution, and I will prove that it is not. I invite you to point out the compact bind ng the nation not to interfere against it, and I ill show that there is no such compact.

I invite you to prove that the Government w. ver bound not to interfere against Slavery, a sill prove that such interference was and is ity and the Constitution. I propose that this discussion or debate take place in the Cooper Institute, and if you have no objection, (the tim being agreed upon,) that you take the first even ing and I the second, or you the first hour and I second, thus alternating, till the debate is ended. I will assume the responsibility of the and if admission to the debate be constituted by a fee, I propose that the avails be given aid of the freedmon and colored soldiers. I am most respectfully and truly yours,

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1863. My Dear Sir :- The topics which you ask m discuss in public debate would require not ttle adjustment before I should accept them as

a proper foundation for discussion. on are editorially connected with one respect able newspaper, and I with another. It will giv me great pleasure to read whatever you ma have to suggest in your paper, on the ant subjects, and if, at any time, I think the rve, would be helped by such a course, I mment on your views in the Independent. Bu the debate I respectfully decline, as consuming oo much time and strength for any good tha may reasonably be expected.

am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

H. W. Beecher. may reasonably be expected to flow from it.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER. D. D.

The above appears in the N. Y. Times and other dailies of Dec.-12. The Times contains likewise, the following editorial notice of it.

"It will be seen, by a correspondence which we publish elsewhere, that the public has escaped the annoyance of a verbal debate on the favorite crotchets of the ultra abolitionists. Bev. Mr. Cheever invited Mr. Beecher to discuss with nim a variety of propositions on the subject of Slavery—proposing, on his own part, to prove that under the Constitution it was the highest duty of the United States Government to inter fere against Slavery in the States. Mr. Beecher very sensibly and properly declines any such dis-cussion. He reminds Mr. Cheever that he edits a newspaper, and can urge his own views, at pleasure, in its columns—and that as he himself edits another, he can comment on those views whenever he thinks it worth while. No good Cheever proposed. The celebrity of the disputants would draw a large audience, and their i tellectual ability would doubtless interest thei hearers. But practically, nothing would be set-tled, and no real good accomplished. These questions are not to be decided, when we come to the practical readjustment of our political affairs, by the niceties of metaphysical debate. They will be taken up by the common sense of the people at large, and such disposition will be made of them as the substantial welfare of the country may require. Times of civil commotion and of revolution are always very inviting for extremists and fanatics of every sort-but there never was a time when they were likely to do more burt, or less good, than now." So the "common sense" of the Times decides

that the question whether the "States" have the constitutional rights which the rebel slaveholders claimed for them, rights identical, as may be demonstrated, with the right of secession, is not a practical question in these "times of civil com-

stitution which permits the "Sovereign States" to enslave any or every man of us, and forbids the national Government to interfere for our prohave sung hallelujahs to God for offering; but tection, is a question only for "fanatics" to agi-

of free institutions, authorized and adapted "to

a question altogether inadmissible in "the metaphysical" to affect the substantial welfare of the country!"

the country!"

We have the happiness to know that common sense" of the New York Times, in this matter, differs widely from "the common sense" of large and rapidly increasing masses of the ommon people.

We should greatly have preferred a debate or

this grand fundamental question, in the Cooper Institute. Nevertheless we are sure Dr. Cheever would be most happy to pursue the course sug gested by Mr. Beecher, through the columns of the PRINCIPIA and Independent. If Mr. Beecher will thus conduct the discussion, and will print both sides in the Independent, we also will print wow Women's Loyal National League. both sides in the PRINCIPIA, and we doubt not our readers on both sides will be gratified.

A public debate on this question has been fro neutly refused by very able men, in years must. A number of gentlemen might be named, such as Horace Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and a score of others, not to insist on ounting those, of the same views, in the House of Representatives, who, on three different occasions, have listened to the arguments in favor of the views now advanced by Dr. Cheever, from three of their own number. Gerrit Smith, Gen. Granger, and Mr. Cutler of Ohio, without adventuring a syllable in reply.

Meantime it is a fact that, at hundreds large popular conventions and lectures, (one o them in the largest hall in the city of Mr. Beech er's residence, well filled with its elite, and within the year past.) the views which we propose to defend have carried conviction to the great majority of the audiences, and elicited enthusiastie responses, without a single known exception specially and uniformly when controverted by e best talents that could be enlisted against them. Among representative literary converts to the doctrine of the "fanaties" we may mention a Parker, a Pierpont, a Channing, and the North-American Review. A much longer catalogue of Nicodemus converts, in political life, some of them occupying high posts in the Government, could be added, but the announcement might be premature. A year or two bence, our city daiies may not be ashamed to be reckoned in the ategory, some of them boasting that they have always been of the same opinion, all along.

That there may be a class of so-called political nterests, the coveted and satisfactory adjustment and promotion of which would be hazarded by a general and vigilant examination of the Constitution of their country, by and before the masses of the people, we have neither the ability nor the disposition to dispute.

But we do deny that such political interests are the interests of the people, or compatible with them. We deny that either the rights of the people, their liberties, or their interests, m der their Constitution, can be safe while its mos characteristic and most vitally important prorisions for the security of personal liberty are systematically denied, neglected, and ignored. We affirm that the first duty of the people, to themselves, to their country, to posterity, and t mankind, demands that they should ascertain whether it be true, as is so continuously and so confidently assumed, that they are living under and supporting, with the blood of their children, a Constitution by which the essential rights of human nature, (including, of course their or e Constitution, or any pledge or agreement not, and their children's rights,) are ignored, unpro tected; and, under a guaranty of non-interfer ace committed to the tender mercies of the swine's hoofs, our loya! "brethren of the

# BOOKS AND PUBLISHERS.

CARLETON, 413 Broadway, has issued The Life of Jesus, by Ernest Renan, Member of the Institute, translated from the French by Charles Edwin Wilbour

This is a work of the Destructives. In a morof sweeping assumption, it empties the New Testament of all that is divinely inspired, the hisory of Jesus of all that is miraculous, the person of Jesus of all its divinity, and the work of Jesus of all its atoning purpose, necessity, and efficacy, We shall have occasion for a more extended no-Franch populiarities of such books as Professor Norton's, Colenso's, and Theodore Parker's, admifting the reality of the existence and life of Christ, but denying his divine personality as God incarnate, and abolishing all idea of divine inspiration in the records of his miracles and teachings. It will be read with delight, and perhaps guoted, by all those who deny an infallible divin

THE CARTERS, 530 Broadway, have published An Essay on the Improvement of Time, by John Foster, Author of Essays on Decison of Charac er, etc. Edited by J. E. Ryland, M. A., with a Preface by John Sheppard.

This work appears as a posthumous publicaion, twenty years after the decease of the Au thor, but it was, in reality, one of his earliest productions. It was begun immediately after the publication of that volume of Essays which gave to Foster, at once, the high reputation and rank he has always held, as an English writer. The single subject of this work precludes the possibility of qualities so various and attractive as are found in the Essays, and the style, perhaps, is bardly equal in force, impressiveness, and power of illustration. But it is a book of great value, and worthy of Foster's genius and

The Carters have issued a number of interestng and instructive books for children, with admirable moral and religious lessons and influ-

CLAUDE THE COLPORTEUR. THE LAST SHILLING.

MAUD SUMMERS. THE TWO BROTHERS.

FAITHFUL AND TRUE OR THE EVANS FAMILY. A work, also, by Rev. Octavius Winslow, enitled, The Man of God, or Spiritual Religion explained and enforced.

Also, a very admirable book, entitled ABLE TO Save, or encourrgements to patient waiting, By the author of the Pathway of Promise. This is a delightful and useful work of daily ministration of spiritual help in the pilgrimage towards

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November, has rancorous article against our country, entitled "Our Rancorous Cousins." The intention and work of Abolitionists are described as "Christian aspirations for the extermination of the white inhabitants of the South." An admiration of slaveholders and of the institution of slavery, at the South, exists among certain classes in Great Britain, of whose views this article is an exponent, which is baser and more detestable, if possible, than the submissive doughfacedness which has marked the degradation of similar classes at the North. These are the enemies of our

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S MEMOIR AND POEMS .- Mr. G. W. LIGHT, of Boston, the original American publisher of this remarkable work, twenty-five years ago, has been able; by reprinting a portion of it, to issue about two hundred new copies. A finited number of those who have strongly desired a copy since it was out of print, can now Covernment, are vested in, and pertain to the threatened liberty as a penalty, and executed our posterity," or whether it be a war in support to the United States, insomuch that, chains and slavery as a right. Instead of eter-without waiting for an Act of Congress for the unity forbidding slavery, we offered an eternal terity to the shame and the curse of slavery, for-

bidding interference in our defense, by the Gov- the family of Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, who ernment we support with our blood and treasure, was the kind master of Phillis. The work contains the interesting likeness of the slave poetess, practical adjustment of our political affairs"-too and a letter addressed to her by Gen. Washingington, while encamped at Cambridge, during the Revolution. It can be obtained by mail free of postage, by remitting the price, fifty cents, to the Publisher.

> "Loyal Memorials to the President of the United States and to Congress?' Duplicate copies of each of these Memorials should be prepared and forwarded direct to Washington, (D. C.) from the places where the petitioners reside - one copy for the President, and one for Congress. Both copies should be enclosed in one envelope and addressed to wome trustworthy Senator or Represontative, who will duly present them.

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The petitions circulated by this Association are requested to be forwarded to Stran B. ANTHONY No. 20 Cooper Institute, New York, by whom they will be forwarded.

# THE NEWS

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

The armies, this week, are not particularly active. Little war news appears in the daily pa pers, and public attention is occupied chiefly with he President's Message and the Reports of the variods departments. One audacious coup-de-main of the army, however, has startled us, within a Cow days This is the

by rebel passengers. The Chesapeake was one of a regular line of steamers running between New York and Portland. She left New York on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th. In the morning papers of the 10th, appeared the following startling intelligence: Sr. John, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Seizure of the Steamer Chesapeake,

The steamer Chesapeake, (owned by H. I CROMWELL & Co.,) Capt, WILLETT, from New York for Portland, Me., was taken possession of on Sunday morning last, between I and 2 o'clock The Second Engineer of the steamer was shot

dead and his body thrown overheard.

The first Engineer was shot in the chin, but was etained on board.

The First Mate was badly wounded in the groin.

After being overpowered, the Captain was put in irons, and the passengers were notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate istates of America.

The steamer came to, off Partridge Island, at bout I o'clock this morning, The crew and passengers, except the First En-

The steamer then sailed in an easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another ves-sel. It is supposed that she took on beard a sup-oly of coal from her.

The attack took place about twenty-one miles

Capt. Willerr and passengers per the Chest-ecke are now at the Mansion House. The steamer and cargo were valued at \$180,000. The steamer sailed from New-York on Saturday at 1 p. m., and was one of the regular line plying between New-York and Portland.

vest of Cane Cod.

It will be recollected that it was the Chesa-peake that captured Capt. Reed and his party when they attempted to run away with the cutter Cushing from the harbor of Portland. That this movement was preconcerted and ar ranged with much skill by the rebels appears from

an article in the St. John, (N. B.) Evening Globe which we give : money of parties to make the seizure was paid through to New-York. They were promised \$500 each on the steamer's being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain store in New York each of the parties was to call at different times for a parcel containing a revolver amountion and a pair of handcuffs. It is believed that the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged that she should be seized on this particular trip. The manager of the plot represented that the Chesapeake had been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this was a harmless effort to get back Southern property. e have the names of five of the parties engaged the seizure. They belong to this City, and left pecies of humanity denominated "roughs" he of them was just out the penitentiary. They all went from here by the steamer New-England on the 3d to Boston. The Chesapeake did not coal here. She called off the harbor, and took on

and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion condemns the act and the passengers and entirely. Capt. MILLET crew were provided for by the steamer New-Eng Upon the receipt of the information concerning the seizure of the Chesapeake, by the Navy De partment, a number of swift sailing steamers were mmediately dispatched in search of her, and it is hoped that she will soon be receptured. A tele-

ribution, who took command. The citizens generally regret that this city has unwittingly afforded

temporary shelter to the concectors of the scheme,

Collector WASHBURN has just received the folowing from Halifax: The Chesapeake is at St. Mary's destitute of

gram from Portland, dated the 11th (yesterday)

coal. Cunboats will take her if there to-morrow.2 The Vice-Consul at Halifax telegraphs Collector WASHBURNE, that a steamer is in wering the description of the Chesapeake. She attempted to coal at Halifax last night. The Government was applied to, but no encouragement was given for want of evidence of murder committed. An affidavit of the charge would be made to-day. The crown officer was deliberating upon

The steamer New-England arrived this evening from St. John, bringing Capt. WILLETS and a portion of the crew of the Chesapeake; all of whom, with the exception of the mate, who badly wounded, proceeded to Boston. Capt. Williams reports having met two steamers

bound east, undoubtedly in pursuit of the pirates— both side-wheel steamers. He also reports that all the persons engaged in the capture of the steamer New-England but a few days ago, and most of them were undoubtedly provincial. Capt. WILLETS furnishes the following copy of the order of the Captain of the pirate Retribution to the officers detached to capture the Chesapeake.

To Lieut. Jno. Clibbon Braine: You are hereby ordered to proceed to the City of New-York, with the following : First Lieut. H A. PARR, Second Lieut. DAVID COLINS, Sailing Master George Robinson, and crew of eleven men. You will on arrival engage passage on board the steamer, and use your discretion as to the proper time and place to capture. Your action towards the crew and passengers will be strictly in accordance with the President's instructions. You will, as circumstances will permit, bring your prize to the Island of Grand Menan for further orders.

Seal Cove Harbor, if accessible.
(Signed) JNO. PARKER,

Gen. Grants Army .- The retreat of Longstreet confirmed. Numerous prisoners taken. Items .- The precipitate retreat of the rebel Gen. Longstreet is fully confirmed. Our cavalry pursued him closely, and a large number of prisners were taken. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following despatch.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 7, 1863. Gen. Hardee is slowly falling back from Dal-ton, with Bragg's whipped men.

The mountains of East Tennessee are filled with deserters and stragglets from Bragg's army. A telegram from Cincinnati says,

Two thousand one hundred and thirty Rebel risoners from Chattanooga passed through Inlianapolis yesterday, en route to Rock Twelve hundred more are expected there to-day.

One hundred and thirty-one officers, mostly belonging to Major-Gan. J. C. Breckinridge's command, also paged through, en route to John-son's Island.

Rebel papers assign the refreat of Longstreet

Bay s and t capti peake arriv

hand 24 to

patch ceive

tly of Hood's division. The Washington ident of the Tribune gives the followesting items :

of perfecting the lines of communi-Grant's army by repairing the Bridgeport and increasing the ities, is being pushed forward The railroad, however, to s not expected to be in running eks. The troops are receiving their Gen. Elliot now commands the Caves of the Department of the Cumberland. ing from Chattanooga, Gen. Shered in command of all the Union order has been approved by the noxville. Gen. Foster will retain he troops which were in East Tenas to the arrival of Gen. Sherman. will probably succeed the latter in

teny of the Potomac .-- The two armies ck, and the latter on

> the command of the army. Rumors of his successor is being con-Salewick and Warren are reand to be candidates for the position.

and the range of our guns. The rect taxes was held on the 14th

1st Regiment U.S. Colored Cavalry, nov raised in this Department, is rapidly proady more than half raised. The

Henry A. Meck, Co. K. 2d N.

d the British schooner G. O. Bigelow, d; but, after towing her two hundred miles relinquished her prize, on account of da. he violence of the weather and the impossibil-y of getting ahead with her, till the gale sub-

pot for the produce of the Colorado Valley, nich is one of the richest parts of Texas, produ-

The Chesapeake left Shelburne, Nova otia. Saturday night, with an increased crew ad twenty chaldrons of coal. Several vessels e after her, and it is hoped that she will soon be captured. The Captain and crew of the Chesa-peake, who were sent ashore by the pirates, have rived in New York and give an intensely interesting account of the seizure. It is said that simiplots are on foot for the seizure of other vessels, but it is doubtful if the game can be played

patch from Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, anceive any further goods or provisions for the relief

been removed and punished.

The correspondence between Gen. Butler and
the Rebel Commissioner, Mr. Ould, has been pub the Rebel Commissioner, Mr. Onld, has been pub-lished. It appears that small-pox has broken out among the Union prisoners at Belle Isle, and that Gen. Butler has lorwarded a quantity of vaccine matter, which has been received and acknowledged

Capture of a blockade runner.—The steamship Circussian, from the Rio Grande on the 25th ult., reached Fortress Monroe Saturday, bringing with her the large blockade rouner Minna, which she took on the 9th inst, when one day out from Charleston. The captain of the captured vessel tried to sink her, but was pre-

Rumors obtained in Washington, Saturday that Alexander H. Stephens and five others had arrived at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, with proposals of peace; that they asked to be received in an official capacity, which was re-fused. The story could be traced to no official source; and it is thought that if any such comnissioners had been sent, it was on some matter connected with the exchange of prisoners.

The President's amnesty,-Will rebels wail themselves of it? A Herald correspondent, writing from Culpepper Court-House Va., under date of Dec. 22, says :

Deserters from the rebel lines state that large numbers of soldiers will take advantage of the amnesty offered in the President's .proclamation Thion and Rebel-have settled as soon as they can become acquainted with its provisions. Rebel (efficers will doubtless use every endeavor to prevent its circulation among the troops, and so also will the rebel government, to prevent the knowledge of its propositions hands. No doubt a large majority of the North Carolina and border State troops in the rebe service are heartily sick of the war and desirons have been tendered the command. of returning to their allegiance. Such will ein-brace the earliest opportunity to desert and avail themselves of the terms of the proclamation.

> affairs with the Army of the Potomac was very briefly disturbed on Sansay by the rebels, who, 700 strong, made an effort to destroy the bridge over Cedar Ran, near Catlett's Station, and the destroy the communication of Gen. Meade with Washington. They were not permitted to carry out their plan, as the guard drove them off after a short fight. Hereafter the line of railroad from the front to Alexandria will be guarded by both

> o perfect our maps in the region north of Culpepper and along the base of the Blue Ridge so far as Sperryville and little Washington, returned to camp on Friday. The officers encountered no in force, but fell in with several small squads belonging to the 6th Virginia Cavalry. With the exception of the barns immediately on the lines of the principal routes, all the hou were well stored with the necessaries of life, such as meats, poultry, and breadstuffs, with a sufficient supply of forage to winter their scanty stock of

Gen. Butler's Department.-Expedition of Gen. Wild into North Carolina. Occupation of Elizabeth City by colored troops. The Times

Brig-Gen. Wild, commanding the colored troops in this department, has undertaken a most important expedition. His brigade left this vicinity on Saturday last, in two columns, one taking the route through Princess Anne County, via Kempsyille and Great Bridge, the other following the tow-path of the Dismai Swamp Canal-no for some months outside our lines. The columns united at Hintonsville, N.C., whence an advance was made on Elizabeth City, which was occupied esterday without opposition. The rebel mhabiants were taken completely by surprise at the sudden advent of Gen. Wild's dusky braves in their streets. Elizabeth City will be made the ase of important operations.

United States colored regiment has just returned, bringing in twenty wagen loads of contrabands against the rebellion-not against the instituthat has sought the protection of Gen. Wild on tions of the states, &c. &c. he read. Artillery and cavalry from Gen. Gety's division, as well as a considerable uaval rce, have left to cooperate with Gen. Wild.

A dispatch from Chattanoors an nounces the capture of a robel signal party of six officers and forty men, by a brigade of our cavatry which made an extended reconnaissance to tfayette, Ga. An unconfirmed roport from Knoxvilie stated that Longstreet had lost four thousand men, and nearly all his cannon and raiss in his retreat. Many veteran regiments were culisting and receiving furloughs.

Accounts received at Cairo are to the effect that Marmaduke is endeavoring to unite his forces with Price, who was said to be crossing the reduced, and numbered less than 5,000. A large Union force was pursuing him. The Rebels are much disheartened.

Morris Island says that the lebels were working very hard on Sullivan's Island, increasing their works there and shelling Forts Gregg and Wagner, as if apprehensive of trouble from that quar ter. The Rebel iron-clads occasionally showed themselves, but were always careful to avoid a was given at St. James's Hall under the Presifight. The Rebels are said to be very savage, and do not spare our men when they catch them. Reconnoisances are frequently made from the present, and delivered a speech. fleet, and much valuable information is thus obhave quite as much as they can do to watch our movements, which they anxiously scrutinize.-

Capture of another blockade run-Royal to this port, on the 9th inst., the British schooner G. O. Bigelow, Two Sisters, Acting Master Rockwell, captured 26th ult, and arrived the came day at Calais, ys out from Bermuda, with a cargo of the English schooner Maria Alberta. She was deavoring to run the blockade at Bayport, Flori-

We select a few items of general interest and

IN THE HOUSE. - Punishment of slaveholding -Mr. LOVEJOY. I give notice that I shall introduce ment of slaveholding in the United States, and throughout the Territories thereof.

Reaprocity treaty with Great Britain.—Mr.

MORRILL. I give notice that I shall introduce a

gave notice of his intention to ask leave to in-troduce a bill to increase the bounty to volumteers, and make an appropriation for the same. IN THE HOUSE.—The following notices for leave o introduce bills, were given under the rules:
By Mr. Arrold: A bill to prohibit forever lavery in the territory embraced in the Presint's preclamation of emancipation : Also, a bill to repeal so much of the enrollment aw, as authorizes the discharge of a person

drafted, on payment of \$300. By Mr. Ashley: A bill to provide for the es tablishment of provisional military governments over the districts of country declared by the the new King of Denmark. Prussia has 25,000 President's proclamation, to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to authorize the loyal citizens thereof, to or-

ganize State governments, republican in form and for other purposes. Also, a bill to provide for submitting to the several States, a proposition to amend the na-tional Constitution, prohibiting slavery or invol-untary servitude in all the States, and in the ter-

Also, a bill to repeal the fugitive slave act of 850, and all acts and parts of acts for the rendi-

tory of Colorado and Nebraska, to form State Constitutions, and for their admission into the

Also, a bill to organize the Territory of Mon-

The following Resolution was adopted: That this House approve of the consistant and tatesman-like efforts of the Administration, to secure the exchange of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels; and that it is hereby rec-ommended that such efforts be continued to seThursday, Dec. 10,

IN SENATE. Mr. SCHNER. I present a petition from the president and students of the Meade-ville (Pennsylvania) Theological School, in which hey earnestly pray that Congress will pass, at ra and Morelia. the earliest practicable day, an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involunta.

The service or labor in the United States. I move hat it lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

eave to introduce a bilt to repeal all acts of Con- jurisdiction. ress for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

IN SENATE. Mr. HALE introduced a bill which provides that

Hereafter, all persons within the United States of America are equal before the law, and all claims to personal service, except those founded contract, and the claims of a parent to a mi r child, and service rendered in pursuance of sentence for the punishment of crime, be, and the same are hereby abolished—anything in the contution or laws of any state to the contrary not rithstanding.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, never having taken the anti-rebellion oath required by the act of the last session, was informally reminded of hat fact by the Vice-President to-day, and re nested to say whether he was prepared to take . He replied in the negative, adding that if the rate, by a formal vote, required him to take he should resign.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. ELIOT (Un. Mass.) introaced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipaion. Referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Lovejoy, (Adm. Ill.) offered a resolution estructing the Committee on Military Affairs to nquire into the expediency of placing in any misfed soldiers on a footing as to pay, without listinction of color. Mr. Cox (Opp. O.) moved to lay the resolution

in the table, but it was not agreed to. The resolution passed!

Mr. l'ERNANDO WOOD (Opp. N. Y.) submitted e following resolution :

Whereas, the President in his message deliv red to this House on the 9th inst., and in his commendation to the people to assemble in heir houses of worshin to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the common cause has gained important and substantial advantages: and, whereas, in view of these tri ngerous to our safety to evince a generou agnanimity, becoming a great and powerful copie, by offering to the insurgents an oppor mity of returning to the Union without impos upon them degrading or distinctive condi ous: therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested t point three commissioners, who shall be en owered to open negotiations with the author es at Richmond, to the end that this bloody estructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and Union be restored upon terms of equity, fra eruity, and equality, under the Constitution. Mr. WASHBURNE, (Adm. III.) moved that the solution be laid on the table. Agreed to-

reas 98; nays, 59.

Mr. JULIAN, (Adm. Ind.) introduced the fol-Resolved, That the Committee on the Judicia , be instructed to report a bill for the repeal the third and fourth sections of the act re eeting fugitives from justice, and persons esca ing from the service of their masters, approved bruary 12, 1793, and the act to amend and planatory of the aforesaid act, approved Sep-

On motion of Mr. Holman, the resolution wa aid on the table by a vote of 82 yeas to 74 mays RESOLUTIONS were also offered by Mr. HARorng of Ky., Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., and Mr. FINK of Ohio, against reducing the States to Territories, against attempts "to restore the revolted states to the Union, on terms unknown to ti A detachment of fifty-five men from the First Constitution," and declaring that the war is only

> Restoration .- A Special Joint Committee will 104 William Street. Price \$2.00 per hundred. probably be appointed to consider what legislaon is necessary to enable the loyal people of non the basis of the President's Message and reclamation. To this Committee, probably will be referred the los now before Congress on the subject of slavery, and such other bills as may be introduced, which bear upon the genera

ding battle in Congress is imminent, and promises to be commenced speedily, in good earnest. Hurry up and send in the re-enforcements-THE MEMORIALS, THE PETITIONS.

# FOREIGN.

Europe .- The Etna, Bremen, and Canada have arrived. European dates are to Nov. 29. Thanksgiving Day was generally observed by dency of Robert J. Walker. Mr. Adams was

The rebel agents in London have recently tained. Our forces are not idle, and the Rebels | purchased four steam vessels, which were formerly British men-of-war, and three of them are said to be refitting in the Thames, to be used as privateers. The fourth, which has been rechristened the Rappahannock, left Sheerness on the where she was taken in charge by the French cleared from Havana, for Matamoras, but was en- Customs officers, who detained her, however, a very short time. She is pierced for eight guns. The privateer Georgie was at Cherbourg repairing.

The Court of Exchanger were to give judgment in the case of the Alexandra on the 7th inst. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright addressed a large meeting at Rochdale on Nov. 24. Mr. Cobder passed in review the leading foreign questions of the day, remarking with reference to the American war that he never had believedand he believed now less than ever"--that he or any of those who heard him would "ever live to see two separate nations, within the confines of the present United States." The greater part a bill, at an early day, providing for the punish- of Mr. Bright's speech was devoted to the question of parliamentary reform.

The English Government has definitely refused to attend the proposed Congress. The semi-offic ial journals of Paris assure us that all the continental Powers, with the single exception of Aus tria, have "acceded in principle" to the Emperor Napoleon's proposal, and that the Emperor of Russia's reply is "conceived in very conciliatory

It is hinted that England's refusal to take part in the Congress will lead France to form a new and intimate alliance with some other nation.

eral Diet of Germany have decided to propose the immediate adoption of the Federal execution in Holstein. The Wurtemburg Government likewise urges the occupation of Holstein. The Diet has refused to receive the Embassador of men ready to march: The Chamber of Saxon and Hesse Darmstadt have unanimously passed res. olutions in favor of recognizing the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Whieleswig Holstein, A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated the 26th October, and apparently brought by the French mail steamer to Sucz, states that a Freuch officer

ritories now owned, or which may hereafter be had been murdered by the Japanese, that repara-acquired, by the United States. by the combined French and English forces was generally expected." The American General Bergodine who had

> to the Imperial troops, having previously been pardoned by the American Consul. Mexico .- Death of Gen. Comonfort. Move ments of the French army. SAN FRANCISCO; Wednesday, Dec. 9 .- Arrived, steamer Golden Age

with \$140,000 in treasure.

tion.

of November, and the Custom-House destroyed. Colima was surrounded by Conservadores. The The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sumer gave notice of his intention to ask erless, and anarchy reigned within its nominal

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single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; fem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in us to the frequent changes and great variety of sewin required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles, without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest ganze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stout-est harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, for making any adjustment of Machine

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ness of the route, and may be ascertained by experiment, or by inquiry at the near Express depot. atthe near Express depot. For sale by William Goodell, or J.W. Alden, Office of the Principia, 104 William Street, NewYork. Terms, Casif, always in sevence.

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tions. We have no books, pamplilets, or tracts for

"Their origin, elements, mission, responsibilities du-ies and destinies."—A Discourse B WM. GOODELL (Pub-isbed in the Principia of Dec. 7) is now on sale in fractform at our office, in packages only.—as follows

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A. L. ROBINSON,

AT LAW. Evansville, Indiana

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reductor for a decontinuance to received; and whether MICHOLSON, PRINTIES, 100 WILLIAM ST., M X

ant news from Texas was received yesterday ington. Gen. Banks announces that our Western Texas, and all the important points the east coast, except Galveston. The town of

Our Prisoners at Richmond .-- A discounces that the rebel authorities decline to reof our prisoners at Richmond. The General Risigns no reason, but a gentleman who arrived from City Point, met there a Capt. Harch, sent from Richmond, who assigned as a reason for the

Sunken Monitors to be raised.-Ad-

a deputort, and the Government was the

ill be wholly officered from the ranks of

Capture -The transport Folton, on her way

MONDAY DEC. 14.

g cotton, sugar-cane, rice, indigo and maize.

proparing to go into winter quarperefore no Eostile demonstrations eted, very soon. In the abscence of speculations are freely indulged to command of the army. Rumors Gen. Meade are revived, and fate of every deserter that should fall into our

Charleston Harbor.—The monitor Weeat her moorings, off Morris Island, anday last, during the prevalence of a ther crew perished, among whom her engineers. The Captain and

up just sufficient fire upon the enemy's on his gunners in practice. The of the brought to bear upon the

en Butler's Department -A colored oment being organized.—FORTHES Newport News yesterday. The The troops reviewed were the North na veterans, cavalry, artillery and intantry

ry, to be Captain. pa be Captain.
1001. Archibald McIntyre, Co. D. 34

is the Government may direct. Nothing about "over sixty," so every strong man

s under Major-Gen. WASHBURNE have seized approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garriof Fort Esperanza, consisting of 1,000 men at the approach of our troops, first blowing e magazines. A high gale prevented the cotion of the gunboats with the land forces, or nemy would most likely have fallen into our Ten guns were captured, ranging from 108-pounders. The command of Matagorda substantially gives us the control of Central

refusal an imputation upon their honor by our Press and Covernment, in alleging that they were not delivering the goods. He admitted that our prisoners had, at one time, been neglected, but that was now remedied, and the guilty officer had been removed and punished.

miral Dahlghen has already made arrangements with Mr. Whitney, who is raising the monitor Keokuk at Charleston Harbor, also to raise the

TUESDAY, Dec. 15. Army of the Potomac.-The serenity of

cavalry and infantry.

A reconnoisering party sent out some days ago,

correspondent sends the following: IN CAMP, NEAR PORTSMOUTH, Va., 1 Friday, Dec, 11, 1863.

The siege of Charleston .- A letter from

CONGRESS. Little business, as yet, has been transucted in either House, beyond the process of organizing. oreparing for business, and giving notice of Bills

joint resolution, terminating the reciprocity trea-ty with Great Britain. TUESDAY, Dec. 8. IN THE SENATE. - Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts

tion of fugitive slaves.

Also, a bill to enable the people of the Terri-

cure the exchange of our prisoners now in southern prisons.

a band of Mexicans who favored French occupa-

The French had possession of Queretero and Guanaxuato, and were marching on Guadalaxar-Manzanilla was sacked by robbers on the 18th

dress C. H. N., 31 Clarke St., N. Y.

71 William Street, New York. D. B. CHAMBERLAIN. SIZES AND PRICES OF LILLIE'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

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Theodore Tilton, Esq. "

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and courteous terms." It is reported that the Committee of the Fed-

joined the Chinese Rebels, has given himself up

from Panama, steamer Panama from Mazatlan

cents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always ent in advance to subscribers. est, and mostvalued friend, the Illustrated Purenological Journal, for 1864. It would be highly prized, and cost only \$1.50. Fowler & Wells, N. Y.

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A collection of sacred music, published by Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry street, New York, is now

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duced by putting that plant into water and boiling it out—permitting the escape of the most exquisite and reliable strength and leaving the coarse and earthy

because of its great Tonic and Diuretic qualities, The simple fact that the preparation is from Baron Leibig, will commend it to the attention of the scien-tific in all parts of the country, while the use of it will at once and permanently prove to the masses every where that it is the long needed desideratum—i

in the Phrenological Journal. Double No, for December. 15 cents. By first post, A new Vol. begins in January. Subscribe now. \$1.50 a year. count to the trade. Manufactured by the PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO.,

with \$140,000 in treasure.

ded that such efforts be continued to see exchange of our prisoners now in southsons.

Dates from Colima, Mexico, are to Nov. 27.

Gen. Comonfort was killed on the road between sons.

San Luis Potosi and Guanaxuato, while fighting Street, New York. Price 11. Postage 23 cents.

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y, and that they will be able to manage it, to their en-ire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed

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with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Let; monthly payments received for same. Instruents funed and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the whatever!!! These are DECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to deter-

FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO., NO. 538BROADWAY, NEW YORK. They advanced in line of battle, intending to There he is now," she said, looking out of the

N. CAROLINA, ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA,

and not liable to get out of order.

Every child should be encouraged to use them. 473 Broadway N. Y. WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

envelope us at once, and they had men enough

to have surrounded our force entirely. Their

defeat was partly owing to the fact that we

were in a measure prepared for the attack, but

mostly the determined spirit and rapid firing

of our men. After the first repulse they

fell back and formed behind the railroad

embankment, and again and again rose to

charge forward: but the storm of bullets

hurled into their faces, made it impossible for

Prisoners whom we captured informed us that

by no efforts could the men be induced to re-

peat the attack: And what was the result

of the engagement? Why, that by dint of

sternest valor we had discomforted a foe whose

numbers immediately engaged were one half

night, had advanced in line of battle without

50 in all who have died then and since, and a

son, Lieut. Geary, was killed, and so our vic-

OBTAINING HELP IN THE

COUNTRY.

Scene - A parlor, five miles from Newburn

(Enter the lady of the house.)

Bridget .- (Briskly, without rising .)-

Lady .-- (Standing.) -- " Good morning

B .- Sure, Bridget O'Calligan's my name,

ma'am; the same that's walked all the way

L .- (Kindly.) - "Tell me how I can serve

me that's come to say I'm willing to sarve

L.-"O yes, I understand; my busband

L.—(Smiling.)—"How could I accommo

L .- "I have done so for the last four years."

L. "I have been accustomed to do so.

L. "Your right again, Bridget; my

B. "Yer husband's the minister, they said;

-I suppose it's only yersilf ma'am, would be able to suit him to his liner."

band's linen I never trust to any hands but

B. (Delighted ) "Sure, ma'am I'm thinking

L. "Yes, two boys, six and eight years old."

B. "And ye would'nt be after axin me to

mind them? Ye'd be expectin' to mind yer

L. "Certainly, that is altogether customary."

so kind and hilpful a lady. What's been yer

B. "Faith, ma'am, I'd like to be liven' with

L. "Nothing. I have been accustomed to

L. "I have done the work of my family

B. (Astonished) "Sure, ma'am, are ye after

bein' one of that sort? Ye don't look like it :

L. "I am precisely that sort, I assure you

Bridget. I choose to have either the comfort

neither, if I employed you. Good morning."

B. (Soliloquizing as she goes) "Sure, and

large wages and small work. The saints sind

This scene actually took place, as described,

only a short time since, at a Congregational par-

WORKING GIRLS.

Happy girls-who cannot love them?

With cheeks like the rose, bright eyes and

elastic steps; how cheerfully they go to work.

Our word for it, such girls will make excellent

wives. Blessed indeed will men be who se-

cure such prizes. Contrast those who do

nothing but sigh all day, and live to follow

the fashions; who never earn the bread they eat, or the shoes they wear; who are languid

and lazy from one week's end to the other.

Who but as impleton and a popinjay would pre-

fer one of the latter, if he were looking for a

companion? Give us the working girls. They

are worth their weight in gold. You never

When they meet you, they speak without put-

ting on a half a dozen airs, or trying to show

and unsoiled skin, and put on a thousand airs,

they would give worlds for the situation of

the working ladies, who are above them in

intelligence, in honor, in everything, as the

Be wise, then. You have made fools of

yourselves longe enough. Turn over a new

leaf, and begin to live and act as human beings,

painted or fallen angel.

heavens are above the earth.

unaided for the last four years, and have there

Mrs. Dr. Burleigh did'nt ricommend ye with-

out rason. Have you any childer ?"

own boys, of course ?"

work without wages."

I'd niver a thought it."

Good day to ye."

O'Calligans works."

sonage in Essex County.

B. (Bewildered) "Ma'am ?"

fore neither paid nor received wages."

wages, ma'am ?"

Will you tell me your name and errand ?"

port. Bridget seated in the easy chair.

From the Congregationalist.

but all to no purpose.

tory is shadowed.

Good morning, ma'am."

from the city to see ye."

you would like the place."

stopping with ye."

of yer own cooking."

my own."

date you as to the work ?"

versilf-except the kitchen."

vou. Bridget."

voursilf.

## Family Miscellang. For the Principia.

A GOOD DAY.

Earth smiles as peaceful and as bright As if the year that might not stay, Had made a sweet pause in her flight, To keep another Sabbath day.

And I, as past the moments roll, Forgetting human fear and doubt, Hold better Sabbath, in my soul, Than that which Nature holds without,

Help me, O Lord, if I shall see Times when I walk from hope apart. Till all my days but seem to be The troubled week-days of the heart

Help me to find, in seasons past, The hours that have been good or fair, And bid remembrance hold them fast · To keep me wholly from despair.

Help me to look behind, before, To make my past and future form A bow of promise, meeting o'er The darkness of my day of storm. Sunday, Dec. 6th. PHEER CARY.

From the Evening Post.

THE SONG OF A SPARTAN MOTHER. Away with all sighing! away with all tears! Can I taint his young manhood with womanish fears. When the flag of his country is scorned and defied? I will arm him, and bless him, and send him away. Though my heart break with grief, when he goes fro

my sight;

I will bid him not falter nor blanch in the fray, But fight to the death for the Truth and the Right. I must teach my brave lad what it is to be true To the Red and the White and the stars in the Blue 'Tis to love the mild rule of the land of his birth, To succor the weak in the thrall of the strong

To honor all manhood, to cherish all worth, To further the right, and to baffle the wrong As the nations throng onward towards Liberty' From the gloom of misrule-tis to march in the var Vith God as the leader, and Justice and Right Perfecting His purpose—ennobling the man.

Tis a sign and a symbol: It is well to be true

To a cause which is leagued with the Red. Tis a Text and a Faith, on the land and the sea, A Gospel in Peace—Inspiration in War; A nation's Evangel—a Creed to the Free; The Seripture of Liberty, Order and Law. all apostates revile what our fathers adored, And the steel of our vengeance lie reddened in rust? Shall apostes of bondage, of handcuffs and sword, Trail the pride of the faithful dishonored, in dust? o, never, while mothers teach sons to be true

He's my all 1 he's my treasure! but take him, dea And add him, a jewel to Liberty's crown-

To the banner of banners, the Red, White, and Blue

One hero the more to your patriot band— The widow's last mite to the nation's renown For I'll arm him and bless him, and bid him To take his proud stand in the front of the wars,

And add his own blade to the swords of the North Unsheathed for the triumph of Truth and the laws, For his brave heart has learned what it means t be true To the Stripes and the Stars in the Union of blue.

NEWPORT, R. I. July, 1863,

## "COMING HOME."

Day has kissed the blushing even. And the world has gone to sleep And a maiden, fair as heaven, 4 Gazes out upon the deep, To a boat upon the billow,

That is plowing through the form: They are coming, coming home.'

As she walks the shining strand; Oh why don't the breezes hurry, How she'll clasp them to her bosom! And they never more shall roam : Oh, the welcome that is waiting For the loved ones, coming home!

To a far off, shining shore, Where the angels wait our coming. With the loved ones gone before; And how sweet, at life's calm even, Will their song of welcome come-"They are almost home to heaven. They are coming, coming home."

# THE ABSENT ONE. Two little feet, at early morn,

I hear upon the stair; Two dimpled cheeks are pressed to mine, Half hid in golden hair. Two little hands at twilight hour

Close clasped in childlike prayer: Two little knees in reverence bent, Ask God's protecting care.

Fill all my heart with love;
Two sweet blue eyes look full in mine. Like stars from Heaven above!

But now the little arms are still The sweet blue eyes are dim, The dimpled cheeks are smooth and pale, The past seems like a dream.

No patter now of little feet Upon the chamber stair A mother's tears have well embalmed The curly, golden hair.

The little hands are clasped in joy. Before the throne abo And angels sing around the child

# OCTOBER AFTERNOON IN THE HIGH-

Slowly toward the western mountains Sinks the gold October sun: Longer grow the deepening shadows, And the day is nearly done.

Rosy gleams the quiet river, 'Neath the crimson-tinted sky; White-winged vessels, wind-forsaken,

Glow the autumn-tinted valleys. On the hills soft shadows rest. Growing warmer, purple glowing,
As the sun sinks towards the west.

Slanting sunlight through the cedars. Scarlet maples all aglow, Long rays streaming through the forests,

Glittering ripples on the stream, And the still pools in the meadows Catch the soft October gleam. Warmer grow the purple mountains.

Golden sunshine on the cornfields

Lower sinks the glowing sun, Soon will fade the streaming sunlight-See, the day is nearly done! -Continental Monthly.

> [From the Evening Post.] THE POOR SEWING GIRL

The poor girl earned her daily bread Sewing, sewing, sewing; And the swift needle faster sped, Drawing, drawing, drawing Her life out with the pulsing thread Spooled from her bleeding heart. She stitched her life in gorgeous seams Vying, vying, vying With the gay colors of her dreams, Sighing, sighing, sighing, To see the green hills and the streams

She copied with her art Woven with skill and beauty rare, Gleaming, gleaming, gleaming, Was the bright sunshine of her hair, Seeming, seeming, seeming, Braided with roses sweet and fair From cheeks now pale as snow.

The crimson and the purple skeins. Winding, winding, winding,
Are dyed with blood pressed from her veine
Blinding, blinding, blinding.
The falling tear that scalds and stains The cheek eclipsed with woe.

Ol thus she earned her da bread, Sewing, sewing, sewing, O! had you cut the throbbing threas. Flowing, flowing, flowing,

It would have shrivelled up and bled Like severed arteries. Her shadow trembling on the wall, Flitting, flitting, flitting, A shade unfolding her thin pall, Sitting sitting, sitting, Was waiting for her funeral

When wings dropped from the skies. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

THE WILDERNESS OF MIND.

BY SELLECK OSBORN. There is a wilderness more dark Than groves of fir, on Huron's shore, And in that cheerless region, hark! How serpents hiss! how monsters roar 'Tis not among the untrodden isles Of vast Superior's stormy lake,

Where social comfort never smiles

Nor sunbeams pierce the tangled brake; Nor, is it in the deepest shade Of India's tiger haunted wood: Nor western forests unsurvey'd Where crouching panther lurk for blood. Tis in the dark uncultur'd sour, By EDUCATION unrefin'd, Where hissing Malice, Vices foul, And all the hateful passions prowl-

The frightful WILDERNESS OF MIND.

## THRILLING WAR SCENE.

Illustrating the dependance of great results upon the prompt and vigorous improvement of providential opportunities.

Communicated by an Officer in the Army. CAMP NEAR LOOKOUT VALLEY, TENN., ) Nov. 23, 1863.

Messrs Eds. Principia:

It is one of those misfortunes especially attendant upon military incidents of apparently minor importance in a campaign, that they are known by those who relate them, only from hearsay, and so, their scope and bearing being imperfectly understood or entirely misapprehended, that which was truly noble and great has been reported as petty and insignificant, and thus injustice is done to the brave men who have shared in the occurrence. This thought is strongly illustrated by the generally received account of the repulse of Gen. Geary's (second) Division 12th Corps, of a rebel attack on the night of October 28th which has been represented to be but the beating of a squad which had attacked a wagon train. How much such a representation fails of the truth, will appear from the following narrative of what actually occurred.

The Division above referred to, formed, with the 11th Corps, that force which slipped so suddenly and easily into the valley along which runs the Memphis and Chatanooga R. R. and which covers the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Chatanooga, and was absolutely necessary to us, if we would establish our communications with the latter place. This work, so important in its results, which had cost scarce a skirmish in its accomplishment, seemed, on the evening of the said October 28th, finished. The whole length of the valley had been passed without opposition. The 11th Corps had passed safely around the point of Lookout Mountain, the most exposed place in the whole route, to Chattanooga. Gen. Geary's command had gone into camp, in the heart of Lookout Vailey, and as sunlight faded, the calm moon looked placidly down over the scene, suggesting only quiet confidence and

The force thus isolated in the Valley numbered not more than half the men which belonged to the Division. The 1st, and largest brigade, two regiments of the 3d brigade, one battery and one section of the other, had been left behind on other duty. So there were left behind on other duty. So there were present only six regiments, and two sections of a battery. Pickets were thrown out, and the command wearied with a long and very taking charge to kape it claim and in order,  $B_{-}(Brightening\ up.)$ —'Sure, and I was right, Yer house, (glancing around the parmost curious evidence of the rank assigned to Bunyan in the eighteenth century appears in Cowper's couplet, written so late as 1782: rough march, sought repose. From a citizen. vague hints were gathered, of an impending attack; sufficient to inspire especial watchfulness, but not to require that the men should lie on their arms. Soon after 10 P. M., however, the pickets began to fire; a sure indication, from old troops, that those are around who should not be. The regiments promptly "fell in" in front of their camps ; but all becoming quiet soon, the line of battle was not formed, and the men lay down on their arms to sleep. This lull was soon sharply broken. The picket firing began suddenly, and this time unmistakably in earnest. The men sprang to their arms and, as quickly as possible, were marched towards their places in line. They were not a moment too soon : for before a single regiment had finished etaking its place, out from the dark shades just in front, not more than sixty yards distant, leaped a myriad sharp tongues of flame in a single line, the air seethed with bullets, and the battle was begun. Instantly our men lay down, and sent back reply. On charged the rebels, but the fierce fire which opposed them more deadly because our men were lying down and so aimed lower, drove them back. A few, more valiant than wise, gained our line, and bayonets were crossed : but the men never returned to their comrades. More numerous than we, they passed around our left Hank, and it was exposed to a fire world to live in the country for, if not for from three directions. But the heroes of Gettysburg could not be thus driven from their position. Some faced to the left; and came to the rear, and so worked steadily on; not minding the cross fire. Meantime the two sections of the battery opened. With an energy which can only be experienced in moments of the greatest excitement, those brave Pennsylvanians worked their guns. The battery was truly the child of our General. His eldest son commanded a section in it. How could the men do otherwise than nobly? Their praise is on everybody's tongue. Thus went the battle, for two hours. Then came that moment of sharp anxious pain, which follows in every true soldier's breast the consciousness that the cartridges are almost spent and there are no more at hand. But then came too the sound of relief, afar on our left. The guns of the 11th Corps, who had hastened up from Chattanooga, were openingfupon the rear of the foe, and we were relieved.

Thus appeared the affair to us. How was it from the rebel stand-point ? In the morning of the day a division had been sent down from Lookout, but learning the strength of the advancing force, prudently lay hid at the foot of the mountain until evening. They had then disposed their forces thus: one brigade covered the road from Chattanooga to prevent succor from reaching us; and was driven out of its intrenched position by the 33d Mass, in a charge pronounced by Gen. Thomas to be one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. Two brigades were stationed midway to act way can you be happy and subserve the puras a reserve for either party and the 4th bri- pose of your existence. gade, composed of six large regiments, advanced to attack us. The men were given to understand that they were only to meet the guard

HIRING CHILDREN.

"I can't get Frank to do a thing without of a wagon train, which they could easily de-feat, and capture the train.

hiring him," said a mother to me one day.

"He seems very avaricious, for such a boy.

parlor window and smiling, "working away with all his might. I shall have to pay him a dime for that. He is saving up his money

for a trip to the city." There were plenty of dimes and dollars in mother's portemounic, so the hiring system was no great inconvenience to her, but the influence on the mind of her child was very hurtful. A child who is hired to do whatever he is told, can never be an obedient one. Even a single instance of it resorted to, as some mothers will, in an emergency, will do much to undermine a parent's authority.

them to do so and live. After a time, a single A captain once, in a storm, offered his men piece of artillery was dragged around by volextra pay if they would make extra efforts unteers, the horses having been mostly disafor the ship's safety. It succeeded well, but bled, and planted to rake the embankment, ever afterward they looked for the same promwhich made short work of those who had ise before they could be induced to do their duty in a storm. Instead of a cheerful sheltered themselves there. From this time promptness, in doing whatever a parent deit was impossible for the rebels to be again sires, a paid child goes grudgingly to every brought to charge. Their officers commanded task, and quickly learns to strike for higher and urged, threatened and entreated, by turns, wages when it can be safely done.

It is very well to have children early taught habits of industry, and they should be early encouraged to earn money for specific uses, but a wise discrimination is needed in such matters, or more harm than good will be the result. First of all, a child should be taught instant obedience to a parent's wish; little hands and hearts should be taught to be ready and cheerful in performing all manner of work greater than our own, and who, under cover of that a child may. After that lesson is thoroughly learned, it may be well to enter at times into a distinctly specified agreement with skirmishers right through our line of pickets the child, paying him a certain fixed sum, for without regarding them, and thus had gained the considerable advantage of being close upon act line of his every-day duties. It should be us before opening fire, and was confident of left in his choice whether to accept the propoeasy victory. And we had not only saved sal or not, but once commenced a parent the command, but settled the question of should impress on his mind the importance of holding this valley. Since then, our possession perseverance until it is completed. These childish lessons we think so little of, have of it has been undisturbed. We buried, by often a lifelong bearing. actual count, 139 of their dead, and took about

"After we were six years old," said a Ver-100 prisoners, while our loss was only about monter, "we all earned our living." I canno imagine how it was done, but I never knew more upright, industrious, clock-work family score or so of prisoners. But our General's The daughters were educated at the first young ladies' Seminary in the land, and one at least, is now an earnest laborer in a foreign mission field. Good habits formed in childhood are the richest legacy you can leave your children. Without them they are poor, even with richest stores of silver and gold. However lowly your lot may be, it is in your power to leave them this priceless inheritance .-Chronicle.

LITERARY HISTORY OF THE

"PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." It attained quick popularity. The first edition was "Printed for Nath. Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry, 1678," and before the year closed a second edition was called for. In the four following years it was re-printed six times. The eighth edition, which contains B .- "Indade, ma'am, if you plase, and it's the last improvements made by the author, was published in 1682, the ninth in 1684, and the tenth in 1685. In Scotland and the colonies it was even more popular than in Engwas inquiring in the city for a servant; and land. Bunyan tells that in New England his dream was the daily subject of conversation B .- "I'm not sure but I might, if ye'd of thousands, and was thought worthy to apmake it for me interest to go so far out. It's pear in the most superb binding. It had Margaret Degnan (she that lives with his numerous admirers, too, in Holland, and among riverence, Doctor Burleigh,) told me you's the Hugenots in France. Yet the favor and thought ye'd jist suit me ; so I've brought me critical taste. When the literati spoke of the sinking. things, (showing a bundle from under her book, it was usually with contempt. Swift doak,) and if ye can accommodate me in ri- observes, in his "Letter to a Young Divine:" by a few pages in the Pilgrim's Progress than and simple and complex ideas;" but we ap-B .- "Well, it is'nt Bridget O'Calligan prehend the remark was designed rather to would be hard upon so winsome a lady-ye depreciate metaphysics than to exalt Bunyan. looks youngish, too, and delekit-like; but I Young, of the "Night Thoughts," coupled suppose ye'd be after wanting to do the nicest Bunyan's prose with D'Urte's doggerel, and in the "Spiritual Quixote" the adventures of Christian are classed with those of Jack the

I name thee not, lest so despised a name Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame." It was only with the growth of purer and more catholic principles of criticism, toward the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, that the popular verdict was affirmed, and the Pilgrim's Progress registered among the choicest of English classics. With almost every Christmas there now appears one or more editions of the Pilgrim, sumptuons in typography, paper, and binding, and illustrated by favorite artists. Ancient editions are sought for by collectors ; but, strange to say, only one perfect copy of 1678 is known to be extant. Originally published for one shilling, it was bought a few years ago, by Mr. H. S. Holford, of Tetbury, in its old sheepskin cover, for twenty guineas. It is probable that, if offered again for sale, it would fetch twice or three times that sum.

# TO STOP COUGHING.

Slight irritation of the throat may be re lieved by sipping a little thick slippery elm tea, or by sucking a piece of gum arabic. These articles coat over the mucous membrane, and prevent the irritation of the air. The best cough medicine for children, one of which we have used for several years with entire satisfaction, is the following: Mix in a vial equal parts of castor oil,

of doing my work myself, or the comfort of having it done for me. You see I should have and syrup of ipecae. Always shake well before using. A few drops of this swallowed, but not washed down by water and other B. "Faith, it's the truth ye spake, ma'am. fluid, will almost always soothe a cough. Repeat the dose as often as the coughing returns. what should a dacent girl be after leavin the From one-fourth to one-half a teaspoonful, or even a whole teaspoonful may be given when a lesser quantity does not suffice. A large her help; but it's not for the like o' sich the dose after a full meal may produce a little nausea. Children subject to coughs should eat very light suppers, and indeed all children should eat much less, and simpler food, at He meet me?" night than at morning or noon. The above mixture may be kept on hand ready prepared, as it does not deteriorate if kept corked. It may interest those afraid of mineral medicines (though they partake freely of common salt which is a mineral) to know that the ingredients are all 'vegetable.'-American Agricul-

# OUR CASKET.

UNSEEN INFLUENCES. Hand of invisible spirits touch the strings Of that mysterious instrument, the soul, And play the prelude of our fate. We her And play the preinde of our more.

The voice prophetic, and are not alone.

Longfellow.

see them mineing along, or jumping a dozen feet to steer clear of a spider or fly. They have no affectation, no silly airs about them. Society.—There is not, and there never can be, social enjoyment without social sympathy. There is a class with which each man has more sympathy than with any other class,-a class in which he finds himself the happiest and the most off to better advantage, and you feel as if you socially; and he will go above it, if there be were talking to a human being, and not to a any thing above it, and below it, if there be any at home. Therefore he belongs in this class thing below it, only to make himself, and those If girls knew now sadly they miss it, while they endeavor to show off their delicate hands with whom he associates, uncomfortable.- Hol

PRAISE too dearly loved, or warmly sought, Enfeebles all internal strength of thought; And the weak soul, within itself unblest, Leans for all pleasure on another's breast.

DEFINITIONS.-Nothing is harder than a defi nition. While on the one hand there is for the most part no easier task than to detect a fault or plan in the definition of those who have gone before us, nothing on the other is more difficult than to receive the control of the co than to propose one of our own, which shall not also present a vulnerable side.—Trenck. THE MIND is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven

The self-approving mind is its own light, And life's best warmth still radiates from the

HABITS .- Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimpor-tant events of life succeed each other. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile, produces a sensible change. No single action creates, however it may exhibit a man's character. But as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant, and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the ele-ments of mischief which pernicious habits brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy.

Planets govern not the soul, nor guide the desti nies of man, But triffes, lighter than straws, are levers in the building up of character.

I man hath the tiller in his hand, and may stee

A man hath the thield against the current,
Or may glide down idly with the stream, till his vessel founder in the whirlpool.

Tupper.

# FAME.—Socrates, being asked the way to hon-est fame, said, "Study to be what you wish to seem." FOR THE CHILDREN.

A CHILD'S PRAYER. I ask the Lord, who died, To pardon all the past; To bless the future with his grace So long as life shall last.

I ask the Spirit, too. To come as gentle dove! To teach me Jesus' precious name, And fill my heart with love.

I ask the Father's hand To guide my steps aright; To lead me safe through every snare, To his own home of light!

There may I joyful meet My friends and teachers blest, And sing with countless hosts his praise, Whose cross has given us rest!

#### THE DOOR OF HEAVEN.

It was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was long ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, except the few who had friends on it, and they are almost all gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers were few and poor, so it has passed from the public mind. All the day the bright sun had shoue down on the peaceful lake, and everything seemed safe and secure. The pussengers had no thought of danger as the night

A little boy kneeled down to say his even ing prayers, and as he looked out and saw the western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he asked: "Mamma! isn't all around it?" "Yes, my boy," said the mother; "heaven's

doors are all around us." "Well, that is the one I want to go in at because it is the prettiest;" and the child

prayed his prayer and went to sleep. It was never known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, distrist for help; so I called to see his lady about ye, and she gave ye such a good char-Progress" was limited to those who read for shiver, and cries of terror.—The steamer had acter, and ricommended ye so high, that I religious edification and made no pretense to come into collision with a schooner, and was

The little boy awoke. He cried "Mamma where are you?" and his mother's arms held spect to the work, and the wages, I'll be after "I have been entertained and more informed him fast, even while they sank together into the dark waters.

They came to the caught something floating, and held fast to it "Jamie! Jamie!" she said, "hold me very tight."

"Mamma, are we going to heaven? I don't like this way -- I'm afraid." "Never fear, child, God will meet you : and with all her strength the mother lifted the child upon the floating bale, then dropped it and went home, through the flood gates below "Mamma! mamma! where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer .- No one

noticed the child afloat, for every one sought to save his own life, and the day was born, ran its race, and was dying again, when Jamie floated on shore. The little fellow was hungry, very hungry, but there again was the glorious golden gate of heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than the night before, and as soon as he could crawl off from the bale to the land, he began to run off as fast as he could, straight toward the west.

Jamie's feet tottered. He was too weak to run, so he walked straight on, a long, long way, until the west began to grow dim in his Jamie saw a man coming toward him, but

he did not stop. The man noticed that the child's clothes were wet, that he had been in the water, and he tried to stay him. "Little boy, where are you going?" he asked.

"I can't stop now," said Jamie : "I'm afraid I shall be too late." "Too late! where are you going, that way ! There is no house there," the man cried after him, for Jamie did not stop an instant.

the doors will be shut." "Whose house, boy?" "Why, God's beautiful house, to be sure. Don't you know it? It is theren. See! it grows dark;" and Jamie made one more

hunger. to meet me;" and then he fell asleep. When he awoke, he found himself in a strange place,

"Come, my darling, you must eat some

swered "Yes, little boy, father met you and brought you home."

"then we'll go home together." Jamie recovered, and grew to manhoodgrew to a good and glorious manhood, and,

to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never forgot the western door for which he had striven. He never looked upon the gorgeous purple golden, and crimson glory of the sunset without hearing again in his mind, the words of his mother : "Yes, my boy, heaven's doors are all about us.' And Jamie's wish was granted him. One night the shining light came through the part ed curtains, and Jamie went home with the day, and Jesus met him, for he loved him-Jesus, who, long years before, had gone down to the dark flood gates below, to meet Jamie's mother-Jesus, who always watches and waits to hear the coming feet of those who seek the gates of heaven.—[Tract Journal.

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"Yes, there is," said Jamie, "and I'm afraid

effort, and fell to the ground, fainting with

The man lifted him up in his arms, and Jamie lisped, "Mamma said God would come with strangers about him.

this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was carefully shaded from Jamie's eyes. Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was; "Did I get there? Did And a little girl standing by the bed an-

"God's your father, too, is he ?" asked Jamie, not yet fully conscious of his present state;

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